

For the Proprietor of
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
Printer and Publisher

The Hongkong Telegraph.

Today's Weather: Moderate East and Southeast winds; cloudy, with bright intervals; becoming warmer.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1010.4 mbs., 29.84 in. Temperature, 73.2 deg. F. Dew point, 70 deg. F. Relative humidity, 92. Wind direction, East. Wind force, 12 knots.
High water: 7 ft. at 12.30 p.m. Low water: 1 ft. 1 in. at 9.04 p.m.

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VOL. V NO. 120 TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1950. Price 20 Cents

PILOT BLAMED IN CONSTELLATION CRASH IN INDIA

The Hague, May 22.—Two errors of judgment by the pilot caused the crash of the Dutch Constellation aircraft at Bombay on July 12 last year, in which 13 leading American journalists died, the Dutch Aviation Council announced today.

The aircraft, of the Royal Dutch Airlines, was piloted by Captain M. Van Der Vaart, 33. It crashed on a hill near Bombay's Santa Cruz Airport, killing all aboard—11 members of the crew and 33 passengers.

The Captain's first error in judgment, says the Dutch report, was his decision to attempt a landing at an airport with which he was not familiar under weather conditions which "were worse than the weather minima for landings at Bombay's airport."

The second error was the Captain's decision to circle the airport at a low altitude while "he must have known about a cloud-obscured hill endangering the plane's safety."

An "important contributing factor" to the crash, the report added, was the Santa Cruz Airport control tower's failure to advise the plane to suspend its landing until weather conditions improved, or to recommend a landing at another airport.

By assigning the plane to one of the airport's runways, the report said, the control tower "made it necessary for the plane to fly across the dangerous hill."

Among the American journalists killed in the crash were Mr H. R. Knickerbocker, well-known war correspondent and an authority on foreign affairs, and Mr Charles Gratne, senior member of the Christian Science Monitor.

Others were: Mr Nat Barrows, Chicago Daily News Syndicate, Miss Elsie Dick, Mutual Broadcasting System, Bertram Hulen, New York Times, S. Burton Heath, George Moorad and Vincent Mahoney.

NOT CLEAR

The report said that on the maps at the Captain's disposal during the flight the hill on which the plane crashed "was not clearly indicated".

But in the Aviation Council's opinion "the maps were a clear warning of the danger of collision while circling Santa Cruz Airport."

Captain Van Der Vaart had 4,115 flying hours to his credit, and had flown from Amsterdam to Djakarta 26 times.—Reuter.

Tightening Up The Iron Curtain

Prague, May 22. — The Czechoslovak Government has ordered Gloria Foley, a 26-year-old Australian music student, to leave the country without delay, it was reliably reported here today.

Miss Gloria Foley, who comes from Brisbane, is the daughter of a Minister in the Queensland State Government.

The Czech authorities gave no reason for their demand that Miss Foley should leave the country.

Miss Foley said tonight that she had appealed against the decision and had applied to the Czech authorities for permission to marry a young Czechoslovak music student.

Simultaneously it was reliably reported that the Czech authorities had ordered the expulsion of at least a dozen Britons during the last five or six weeks.

Official British circles tonight refused to disclose the names of the people affected by the expulsion orders, some of which gave the persons concerned a fortnight in which to leave.—Reuter.

Pakistan Leader's Visit To Sandhurst



Mr Habib Ibrahim Rahamtoola, Pakistan High Commissioner in London, inspecting cadets at Sandhurst during a visit ten days ago. With him is Major-General Sir Hugh Stockwell.

Big Three China Decision

Washington, May 22.—Responsible officials said here today that the "Big Three" Foreign Ministers (Britain, the United States and France) had decided at their recent London meeting not to move at present for the admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

This was expected to mean that the Russians would continue indefinitely their boycott of sessions of United Nations agencies at which Nationalist China was represented.—Reuter.

Poisoned Food In Hospitals

London, May 22.—Poisoned food has killed six people in two London hospitals within a week, it was disclosed here today.

The latest outbreak was at Springfield Hospital, South-West London, where two men died and other patients were affected.

Last week it was stated that four people had died and that 60 were affected in a Chelsea hospital.—Reuter.

Bridge Swept Away At Winnipeg: Floods Slowly Drop

Winnipeg, May 22.—Men, women and children frolicked here today, rejoicing at the news that the swirling Red River had dropped a full inch.

But the Army, directing flood control, warned the people of the Red River Valley that the danger was far from ended.

And as if to lend weight to their caution one of the three bridges connecting the twin cities of Winnipeg and St. Boniface was swept away today.

About 100,000 people, a third of the population, have left Winnipeg and its suburbs.

The flood waters were slipping down but with nerve-wracking slow pace.

To a city exhausted, crippled and dirty from a month of flood-fighting, the slowness was a trial in itself. The Weather Office said there were no signs of serious rain within the next 24 hours, but predicted some scattered showers in the next few days.

The main fear of flood control engineers was possible widespread rainfall of two inches or more, which would pile more water on the sprawling flood crest and weaken the 20 miles of dykes.

"If this good weather continues, there is every indication the river will continue to inch its way down," said the provincial deputy Resources Minister, D.M. Stephens. "We have to get rid of 25,000 cubic feet of water per second. And this amount of water is enough to cover 50,000 acres or two townships per day."

Flood waters now cover 500 square miles of the Red River Valley south of here. The greatest area covered had been 640 square miles, but the water has gone down considerably in the past few days. The Army said it had 979,100 sandbags on its hands and plenty of sand in case of any emergency.—United Press and Reuter.

Penalty Severe For Stupidity

Bebington, May 22.—A garbage truck driver, Sydney Cooper, said today that he must have lost his head when he drove his bright orange vehicle behind Queen Elizabeth's procession, nodding and waving to the crowd.

For this ridicule of Royalty, Cooper, 46, was discharged from the job he had held for 17 years and denied his pension.

In the old days, he probably would have been beheaded. Three other miscreants were suspended for a week without pay.

The incident occurred when Queen Elizabeth passed through Bebington en route to the shipyards for the launching of the aircraft carrier Ark Royal. The Town Council tomorrow will consider a request that Cooper be reinstated, should the plea fail, the townspeople have collected 1,000 signatures for a petition to the Queen. She was too far ahead to notice Cooper's antics.—United Press.

Steel Control Lifted

London, May 22.—The Labour Government today gave up its control of the distribution of steel in Britain—apart from sheet and tin plate, supplies of which are still scarce.

The Supply Minister, Mr George Strauss, announcing this in the House of Commons, today, said that any regulation of steel exports still necessary would be made administratively between the Government and the steel industry.

Control over the distribution of steel was a wartime measure.—Reuter.

Turkey's New President

Ankara, May 22.—The Democrat Party leader, Celal Bayar, 63-year-old banker, was today elected President of Turkey.

President Celal Bayar heads the Party which swept the Republicans from power after 27 years' unchallenged rule.

Ex-President Ismet Inonu, leader of the Republicans and now Opposition chief, was a notable absentee from today's session of the Assembly which voted the new President.

Mr Adnan Mrmderes, new 51-year-old Premier, presented his Cabinet, which includes Mr Fuad Korpruluas, Foreign Minister.

Many foreign ambassadors attended the opening session, including those of India, Pakistan, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union.—Reuter.

French Unimpressed By Lie Report

Paris, May 22. — Informed French officials said today that the Secretary General of the United Nations, Trygve Lie, got little positive encouragement from the Kremlin for his proposal to call a truce in the cold war and start a series of high-level conferences.

Mr Lie conferred for 30 minutes with the Prime Minister, Georges Bidault, today. Officials said Mr Lie had failed to obtain any promises from Marshal Josef Stalin to sit down with the heads of the Western nations. They said the Russian leaders with whom Mr Lie had talked told him they would think about his proposal.

The UN Secretary today urged M. Bidault to sit down with Marshal Stalin and other world leaders in an effort to settle the cold war before it was too late. He made his appeal to the Premier after his flying trip to Moscow.

Tomorrow he will repeat his arguments for a top-level cold war peace effort to the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, and possibly to the Prime Minister, Mr Attlee.

On Wednesday, he will fly to the United States for similar conferences with President Truman and the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson.

Mr Lie will report in all three capitals what Marshal Stalin said about his plan for ending the cold war. He is expected to point out to the Western leaders any possible areas where agreement between the Russians and the West may be possible.

Before he left on his peace mission, Mr Lie declared the cold war could lead, sooner or later, only to a shooting war between East and West. He said an effort to bridge the gap must be made this year.—United Press.

Deepening Of East And West Tension

RUSSIA WARNED THAT U.S. WILL BLOCK RED POLICIES

Washington, May 22. — President Truman made it clear today that he intends to work towards making the United Nations a "universal organisation"—but, at the same time, the United States would do everything it could to block the present policies of Moscow.

The Soviet boycott of the United Nations over China's representations was a "wilful flouting" of the Charter, he said.

"No nation, member or non-member, attending or non-attending, can avoid accountability before the United Nations for actions affecting the peace," Mr Truman declared.

He was making his annual report to Congress on the United Nations, accompanied by a letter.

The President emphasised that within the framework of a "universal" United Nations—including the Communist as well as the Western Powers—the American Government intended to do everything to strengthen the West and halt Russian policies.

"Our experiences during 1949 in the United Nations provided further demonstration that, as the Secretary of State has recently stated, agreements with Soviet Union and its satellites are valid only as and when they record existing situations of fact," Mr Truman added.

He said that 1949 ended with "a deepening of the tension, which has marked international relations throughout the post-war period.

This was true for many reasons which still held good in the middle of 1950.

ISOLATION

Among them were the failure to agree on an atomic control plan, failure to make any progress towards ending the armaments race, and the increasing tendency of the Russians, while blocking German and Japanese peace settlements, towards isolation.

Mr Truman praised the work of the United Nations—which had "saved many lives"—in settling the Indonesian dispute, the Arab-Jewish fighting and the Indo-Pakistan troubles over Kashmir.—Reuter.

Blunt Speaking By McCloy

Hanover, May 22. — The United States High Commissioner, John McCloy, said today that the time had come to stop treating Germany as a conquered enemy and to place her in the Atlantic community.

Making his first public speech since returning from the Western Foreign Ministers' conference in London, Mr McCloy said: "There is no longer the time or place to speak of conquest and collaboration. There is only time and place for co-operation and unity, because the future of Europe is at stake . . . the German people, I am sure, have made up their minds that they are part of the free world and that they have turned their backs on dictatorship, whether from Right or Left.

"There is no choice in the world today for people who seek freedom. All must unite against oppression. A strong Western community of peoples is the best guarantee that Germany will not be turned into a battlefield."—United Press.

Frankfurt Reprisal Incident

Frankfurt, May 22.—The United States military police arrested two Russians by design and three by mistake today in enforcing restrictions on the movement of members of the Soviet military mission here.

All the Russians were released and the seven-hour military police blockade of the mission was lifted after Colonel G. Pavlov, the Soviet commander, gave an assurance that the restrictions would be observed hereafter.

Colonel Basil Perry, Frankfurt post commander, said a Russian lieutenant named Terohn and a corporal named Emilov were arrested as they drove away from the Soviet military mission compound. All members of the mission had been ordered to stay within the compound and an adjoining office building, in reprisal for like restrictions on the movements of the American military mission at Potsdam.

A little later, military police seized three other Russians, including two civilians, as they tried to drive into the mission grounds. Colonel Perry said it was established later that these three were members of the Soviet reparations and restitution mission and were not affected by the restrictions ordered last week.

All five were taken to Frankfurt military police headquarters for questioning, and were released in the afternoon.—United Press.

MALAYA TRAIN SABOTAGED

Singapore, May 22. — An armoured train was blown off the track by an explosion near Triang, in Pahang State. A Malay police constable and a soldier were wounded.—Reuter.

Tories Keep Up Their Tactics

London, May 22.—Britain's Labour Government tonight scored a six-vote victory over the Conservative Opposition in the House of Commons—the 11th since it began its second term of office on March 6.

The Conservatives, pursuing their policy of highlighting Election issues, challenged the Government's housing programme by forcing a vote.

This was defeated by 299 votes to 293.—Reuter.

GRIM PICTURE OF MANILA

New York, May 22.—The Manila correspondent of the New York Daily News, Hugh Shuck, reported today: "The Communists in the Philippines are openly preparing for armed revolution. They boast that they will be strong enough to seize control of the government within a year."

One of a group of American correspondents just returned from the Far East, he added "Many Americans in Manila, both in official and business circles, predict that the Communists will succeed, especially if Formosa falls to the Chinese Communists . . .

"A crisis has developed because of the unpopularity of President Elpidio Quirino's government, and widespread corruption is reaching clearly up to cabinet level.

Documented charges have been made against numerous officials, but up to now, early this month, according to an American embassy spokesman, not one influential person has been convicted . . . Quirino himself has little popular support, due partly to strong-arm methods, whereby the Liberal Party won the elections last November, and partly due to the fact that he uses his poor health as an excuse to spend most of his time at Baguio, a comfortable mountain resort, and neglects his Manila office. . .

"The truth is, according to Americans in Manila and many Filipinos, that the United States gave independence to the country before it was prepared to assume the responsibility.—United Press.

INDONESIA GIVEN A WARNING

Sydney, May 22.—The Sydney Morning Herald (Conservative), commenting on the broadcast report of the Indonesian President, Dr Soekarno, that "West New Guinea must return to our fold," said today that a neighbour "who seeks to camp in one's backyard" is not a good neighbour.

By recalling its Ambassador to Indonesia, Mr John D. Hood, the Australian Government had left Djakarta in no doubt about the seriousness with which it regarded Dr Soekarno's assertion, the paper declared.

"The Indonesian claim to Dutch New Guinea has no foundation anywhere other than in the inflated ambitions of Javanese politicians," the Herald added.

The Djakarta Government, with so much to gain from the friendship of the Commonwealth —which indeed has been freely offered—would be well advised to weigh the situation again.

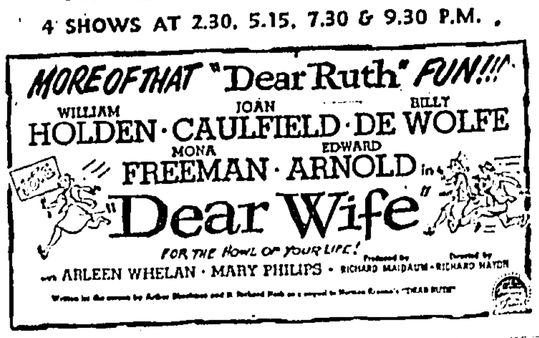
"So long as it persists in its unreal claims to New Guinea, so long must the Australian attitude be one of suspicion and hostility."—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Restitution An Obligation

IF it is permissible to gauge as a sound standard for guidance the still, strong and silent attitude of the Government towards the reparation hopes of Hongkong victims of the Japanese invasion and occupation, the latest protest against passive inaction bears all the appearance of a voice crying in the wilderness. In initial stages following the Liberation in 1945, compensation for individuals who lost home and household equipment, so often because they were engaged on war duty, stirred official enthusiasm. Those who survived the ordeal of battle and internment, those who passed damaged, but on their own feet, through the bitter days of Occupation and the Kempeitai, were invited to lodge claims and a special department was set up to handle the rush. Encouragement, more informally, was given to valuation at the highest reasonable level simply because it was implied that payment might not be on a 100 percent basis, and the claimant should avoid modesty. Substance was given to the impression that the Home Government meant business by pursuit of residents evacuated to England, seeking similar particulars of losses in the 1941 upheaval. Enough was said on an official level to suggest that to expect full recompense would be optimistic, but there would be no indifference to valid claims. For a long time, however, the Government has staged an act rather resembling the maxim, "Discretion is the better part of valour,"—the less said the better. The reasons are well-known or can be surmised with a high degree of accuracy. Confident compensation promises were based upon expectations of a successful reparations toll of the Japanese. Neither the economic collapse of Japan as the consequence of war destruction and the loss of Manchuria, nor the political pressures vitally modifying Allied policy relating to subjection of Japan, came within official calculations. When events began to tell their own story, most Hongkong victims without revising their insistence that they were strictly entitled to something, took an apathetic view. The Government observed complacently. In the last few days, however, a new angle has been put forth by Mr L. D. Gammans, M.P., as a critic of the latest Burma Loan of £6,500,000. Already Britain has poured £70,000,000 into Burma, earning no thanks, achieving virtually nothing. The money could have been better spent indemnifying residents of Hongkong and Malaya who suffered dearly during the war. And with Communism on our local borders and Communist-inspired terrorism in Malaya, more cogency is given to the argument, as a local correspondent rightly insists. The Commonwealth plans to spend about £31,000,000 to rehabilitate and develop Southeast Asia. Hongkong will not profit thereby, although it is just as important to establish goodwill and good sense within this Colony in an era of political crisis. Chinese residents were ravaged under Japanese rule, hundreds of businesses were obliterated, bread-winners were slaughtered. Europeans and Portuguese were placed in hard straits by looting and Japanese barbarity. Some restitution should be regarded as an obligation where losses can be substantiated. Not surprisingly, Mr Gammans has expressed astonishment at the absence of stronger representations. Action must, presumably, come from the Government, but the stirring of public opinion suggests itself as a pre-requisite.

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WOMANSENSE

Woman to Woman by SUSAN DEACON

A cotton dress for beach *and* evenings





WOMEN needing cotton dresses this year are to have the happy and unusual experience of buying what they *like* rather than what they can find.

Regardless of the weather, shops report that cotton dresses have been selling well since mid-February.

I have seen evening dresses in cambric, which looks like silk . . . sophisticated dark cottons for town wear, and glamorous strapless beach dresses with well-fitting bolero in the new dark cotton prints.

The most glamorous and practical of these (see photographs) is made in West African print in dark mixed colours.

It has a slim, straight skirt and strapless swathed bodice.

A brief bolero transforms this for cocktails, and a separate ankle length skirt draped and swathed on one side turns it into a lovely evening dress.

This three-piece sells for approximately 9gns.

Lipstick tips

IT is surprising how many women who have been using lipstick for years still do not get a good shape and outline to their lips.

Revlon, in America, have compiled a list of do's and don'ts for making up the mouth. They say, wear deeper blue reds under electric light, and soft pink colours under blue-white neon lighting.

DO'S.—1. Highest part of the curve of upper lip should be directly under opening of nostril.

2. Lip line should extend to corners of the mouth.

3. Lower lip line should be brought up to a point slightly inside corners of upper lip.

DON'TS.—1. Don't make a Cupid's bow.

2. Don't exaggerate outer curve of upper lip.

3. Don't transfer lipstick from upper lip to lower by pressing together.

Necklaces at the premiere



NECKLINES at the premiere of Prelude to Fame—Patricia Dainton, above right, wore two rows of pearls with her black pic-frill gown—Kathleen Byron, above, had a necklace of snake-skin and diamonds

London Express Service.



Short hair cut? Think twice

If you have the agonising task of pinning your hair in curls each night, and are sorely tempted to have it slashed off at the roots, think twice about it.

One of London's most famous beauticians, well-known the world over for her hair-styles, make-up, and beauty treatments, has made this announcement (on pale pink notepaper headed in silver type).

"I wish to state publicly, emphatically and with finality...that I am against the short, chopped, cropped, unfeminine hair style. It is high time women became glamorous, inspiring creatures again.

And it is psychologically impossible for the woman who looks like a sheared, shorn male to think, or feel or fascinate like a female. The gentlemen will bear me out!"

Fallacies

IT'S a fallacy to think you look sexy just because you're wearing a low-cut gown or a tight sweater. You do it with a look....or with your voice.

—Actress Lauren Bacall.

* * *

WOMEN don't dress to please men. They dress to displease other women.

—Actress Hazel Brooks.

Film gives ideas on pantaloons

Do you prefer a night dress or pyjamas? A London firm recently became inspired by the film "Little Women" and modelled a range of night attire on the clothes worn by Meg and Jo, Amy and Beth.

Illustrated is an exact copy of one of these nightdresses. It is made in finest crepe with a delicate flower motif on the frilled yoke, collar and high cuffs. It proves once again that the more you cover the female form, the more appealing it becomes.

Shorn Off Frills

If you have a modern slant on life, you might prefer jamaloons—inspired by Beth's pantaloons, shorn of their frills. The tailored jacket of this gay young suit is made of red and white spotted cotton, with contrasting short trousers. It might have been specially designed for the teen-ager looking for something new in night-clothes.

Other nightdresses in this ranger follow the characteristic line of fullness hanging straight from shaped shoulder yokes. Lovers' knots or embroidered scallops decornte them. I hear that this firm will shortly be turning to another film for ideas—"The Dancing Years" by Ivor Novello—in which Patricia Dainton, a young British star, dances in a floating chiffon dress.



JAMALOONS—the perfect nightwear for the teen-ager, made by Slenderella in their "Little Women" range. This gay young suit is composed of tailored jacket in white spotted red cotton, with contrasting trousers in red spotted white.

SLIMMING CAN BE CERTAIN

LOTS of people make a great deal of fuss about slimming, yet there is nothing mysterious or even particularly difficult about it.

Essentially the body needs an intake of about 2750 calories a day to maintain health, strength and weight, so long as the person is of average build and doing normal work.

Large people and labourers require more. Folk lying in bed use about 1600 calories.

So long as the food intake provides less energy than that used up by the body, weight will be lost.

Cardinal rules for people who want to slim can be summarised thus:

1—Keep the diet really low in calorie content.

There is no harm managing on as little as 1100 calories a day for a couple or three weeks. To do this avoid sugar, pastries, thick soup, preserved fruits, oils and salad dressing, fried dishes and a second helping of anything.

2—See there is adequate protein intake. That is meat, eggs, cheese and milk. This should come to at least 2 oz. a day.

3—Eat as many green vegetables and fresh fruits as you wish.

4—Tea and coffee to be taken without milk.

5—Do not drink with meals. Make it up to 3 pints at other times.

6—Recall that a glass of milk equals 140 calories.

7—Take two compound vitamin pills three times a day and a couple of Calcium and Vitamin D tablets at night.

8—Weigh yourself every other day. It may take a day or two to start slimming, but then you can lose 2½-3 lb. a week without any harm, for two or three weeks.

9—Don't continue with a really low diet for more than two weeks without medical advice.

If anyone really follows this advice, lives on fresh fruit, green vegetables, salads and leaves out all known starchy, sugary and fatty foods, there is no question about it, they cannot help reducing.

—(London Express Service)

IDEAS

BLOUSED-BACK JACKETS on moulded hipbands at Fath sound like naturals for sportswear and separates, and the natural way to inject a lower-waist feeling where it is desired.

* * *

LOW-SCOOPED NECKLINES This means more of the fill-in business will be in the spotlight.

Long Lashes Are Alluring



Courtesy Harriet Hubbard Ayer

To make the lashes look thicker and longer, try powdering them before putting on mascara. Then apply mascara to upper lashes only.

By HELEN FOLLETT

WHEN you observe the close-up of the beauteous movie star and notice that her eyelashes come halfway down her cheeks when her eyes are closed, just don't believe it. Though nature is generous with beauty wealth, she just doesn't grow lid fringes that long. So don't be envious. The make-up artist puts some spare shafts between the home grown ones, using a liquid adhesive to make them stick. You can buy these extras at some beauty shops, but we warn you, you can't put them on yourself. And few beauty operators can do the job perfectly.

If yours are short and skimpy, do not despair. You can produce a stronger, more luxuriant growth if you are faithful in performing this good-looks duty!

Night and morning bathe your eyes with hot water, then with cold. Dry gently; do not press against the eyeball. That is strictly taboo, as any eye specialist will tell you.

WARM MINERAL OIL

Dip your fingertip in warm mineral oil, pass it along the roots of the silky winkers. Massage lightly. If the oil gets in your eyes no harm will be done. If some remains on the upper lid it will make your eyes look dewy and dewy eyes are a real good-looks asset.

Some misguided teen-agers fancy that clipping the lashes will make them grow longer and thicker. Nothing to that idea. The result will be stubby ends that are anything but becoming or attractive.

A touch of mascara will make hirsute valances darker, more glamorous. Treat only the uppers unless the lower growth is extra thick and heavy.

Let's Eat

BY
IDA BAILEY ALLEN



Entertaining in buffet style

THE huge salon of the distinguished New York Yacht Club presented a glamorous picture as the Chef and I paused at the entrance. Flowers massed at each side; soft lights; show cases filled with priceless old silver tea services and models of famous yachts. Conversation corners hidden by tall palms and flowering trees.

"Your names?" inquired the butler, announcing us to our host and hostess. Mr and Mrs Douglas M. Black of the house of Doubleday and Co., who in turn introduced us to the honour guest Mr Alec Waugh of England, author of the recently published book, "The Lipton Story."

A Lace Cloth

"There must be at least 200 guests," remarked the Chef, as we edged our way toward a beautiful looking tea-table, covered in the traditionnl manner with a lace cloth. A huge silver urn and tea service was at each end. Two charming hostesses poured.

"And look, Chef," I murmured, "they are serving delicious looking finger-length sandwiches evidently filled with chicken salad, or cream cheese and cress. And those little cakes look delightful."

"I think our readers would like to make some of those pistachio cookies," whispered the Chef. "We have a very good recipe."

Along one side of the great salon all sorts of drinks were being served. And on the opposite side was a tremendous buffet with a fascinating array of tidbits. Shrimp on "pics" to dunk in cocktail sauce; red and black caviar; tiny canape of all kinds; wee sausages, tiny Swedish meat balls, bite-sized fish balls all sizzling hot in chafing dishes.

"This splendid buffet was really not too difficult to prepare," murmured the Chef, "it just takes time. I think our homemakers would like to include some of these hors d'oeuvres at a buffet at home."

As we left, we were each presented with a copy of the book "The Lipton Story." A thoroughly charming picture of life during the Edwardian era; a story of a poor lad, a grocer's son, who with his love of people and enthusiasm for work, developed the business acumen and imagination to expand one small store into a vast network of shops. He became fabulously wealthy as a tea merchant, and was honored by royalty.

All Measurements Are Level

Tiny Fish Balls

Mince 2 c. tinned tuna fish or tinned salmon; or use cooked halibut, flounder or white fish. Add 2 tsp. lemon juice, ½c. thick white sauce, 1 tbsp. mayonnaise, a few grains cayenne and ½ tsp. salt. Cool marble-sized balls. Roll in fine dry bread crumbs, then in an egg beaten slightly with 2 tbsp. milk, and then in crumbs again. Fry in deep fat hot enough to brown a bit of bread in 40 sec., 395 F. by the fat frying thermometer. Drain on crumpled paper towels. Keep warm in a chafing dish or on an electric warmer. Serve on pics. Makes about 30 balls.

Thick White Sauce: As this is used only for binding ingredients together it is literally "thick." Melt 1½ tbsp. butter or margarine in a small sauce pan. Stir in 3 tbsp. flour, ¼ tsp. salt and ⅛ tsp. pepper. When thick gradually add ½ c. heated whole milk, a little at a time, stirring constantly. Cook over hot water 10 min.

Swedish Meat Balls

Trim all excess fat from ½ lb. lean beef and ½ lb. lean pork. Put through the food chopper 4 times with ½ a peeled onion. Add ½ c. fine soft white bread crumbs, ½ c. milk, 2 egg yolks, 1 tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper and ¼ tsp. allspice. Mix and knead until thoroughly blended. Then shape into marble-sized balls, and slow-saute about 5 min. in butter. Keep hot in a chafing dish or over an electric warmer and serve on pics. Makes about 30 balls.

Cashew Cookies

Measure ½ c. butter or margarine into a medium-sized mixing bowl and cream until soft. Then beat in ½ c. sifted powdered sugar, 3 egg yolks and ½ tsp. vanilla. Stir and cream until light and fluffy. Then add ½ c. fine-chopped blanched almonds or cashew nuts. Work in 1½ c. cake flour. Form into balls the size of a marble. Roll gently in ½ c. fine-chopped pistachio or cashew nuts mixed with 2 tbsp. sifted powdered sugar. Place 1" apart on a slightly oiled and floured cookie sheet or large baking pan. Place half a nut meat on top of each. Bake 15 min. in a moderate oven, 375 F.

Monday's Dinner: Grapefruit cocktail; baked left-over lamb dumplings; creamed peas; mashed potatoes; whole wheat muffins; cole slaw; baked caramel custard; coffee or tea; milk (children).

Penny Points Factory Plan Spurts Output

A "penny points" plan for workers in a London factory is swelling pay packets and sending output soaring.

This is no football pool. And the only "coupons" marked are quarterly certificates, filled in by the firm, awarding points to employees for their work.

For every five points scored a worker's pay rises by ½d. an hour.

This is how they score:

Under "Work and Ability," the lowest scale (five points), is "a man you can depend on to complete a job without undue error and in normal time."

And the man who "completes a large amount of work of the highest quality" scores the highest points, 20.

FIVE FOR TALKERS

Under "co-operation," a worker who "co-operates grudgingly, does not necessarily oppose but can do more," rates a meagre five points.

And only five points goes—under "time-wasting"— to the man "always prepared for a chat."

Mr N. D. G. Robertson, managing-director of the firm Non-ferrous Die Casting Ltd., of Cricklewood, N. W., said the men "are all for it." Production had gone up 25 percent.

FLOOD SCENE IN WINNIPEG



COMPLETELY isolated by flood waters, the only way this farmer and his family can reach their home near Winnipeg, Canada, is by boat. Melting snow has sent waters spilling over a widespread area, including parts of North Dakota. (Acme).

£1,000 Prizes For Plays

To help little theatre and repertory companies in Britain to produce plays by new authors, the Arts Council, on the advice of its Drama Panel, has set aside a sum of £500 for the year ending March 1951. The money is to be divided into sums of £100 among the companies which, in the opinion of the Council, present during the year the five most interesting productions of new plays.

Although the play must be receiving its first professional production, it need not be the first play of its dramatist. Preference will be given, however, to plays whose authors have not yet made their mark in the West End of London.

In making its awards, the Council will consider not only the merit of the play, but the boldness and enterprise of the Company in presenting new themes and new techniques.

The Arts Theatre Club of London has offered a prize of £500 for the best new play submitted before November 1950. The winning piece will be produced at the Club.

FOUR-YEAR INQUIRY INTO MOTIVES OF YOUTH CRIME

A four-year study of the occupants of an approved school has led Mr D. H. Stott, a 40-year-old psychologist, of Redhill, Surrey, to the conclusion that juvenile crime is an escape from an emotional situation which is at least temporarily unbearable.

He exonerates the cinema. Boys found substitute excitement and escapism there, he thought, and were kept out of mischief.

He was commissioned to make his survey by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust who have published his report "Delinquency and Human Nature" of nearly 500 pages. It analyses the cases of 102 approved school boys aged between 15 and 18.

Mr Stott, who is married and has two children, places emphasis on the relationships between parents and children. "The problem of delinquency," he says, "is in the last resort a question of the emotional health of the nation, which means of the nation's families."

He found the young offenders with whom he worked and lived mostly "very likeable and human people whom it was hard to imagine engaging in persistent crime.

HOUSEBREAKER TYPE

"The regular housebreaker was usually the best type. At home he was often a model son in every respect doing the housework for his mother, saving his pocket money and pressing her to accept his savings, or spending them on presents for the family."

Why did the lads go wrong? Mr Stott lists five main motives:

1—In 53 cases, "the lad threw himself into a round of diversions and escapades as a means of keeping at bay what was to him an anxiety too poignant to be faced."

2—The next spectacular motive was represented by 42 cases. In these the delinquency was directed as an act of spite, retaliation and resentment against the parents. Often there was preponderant a suicidal mood.

3—Boys uncertain of their parents' interest tested their loyalty to the uttermost.

4—In 55 cases there was a wish to secure removal from home.

5.—Reaction took the form of a pose of bravado. A major cause of anxiety in the boys was the threat of the mother, or in a few cases the father, to desert the home.

Parental quarrelling was another major source. In a few the dominant cause was ill-health or child-bearing of the mother.

Mr Stott does not place high as a cause of juvenile crime lowering of moral standards. In only 19 cases does he attribute delinquency to the effects of the war.

Turning to treatment, he suggests love combined with good discipline.

L.C.C.'s APPEAL

In an effort to combat the growing prevalence of juvenile delinquency, the Education Committee of the London County Council has appealed for voluntary workers for its children's care department.

A minimum of between 200 and 300 is required, but as the present membership of 1,700 is still nearly 4,000 below that of prewar days, there is no limit to the number who may be taken on.

CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK



CHARLIE Chaplin, Jr., eldest son of the world-famous comedian, did this impersonation of his father in New York for a television show. Assisting is Bern Hoffman as a policeman. Hoffman played with the older Chaplin in silent films. (Acme)

RALLY OF GUNNERS

Master Gunner Lord Alanbrooke, will preside at the annual Royal Artillery Association Rally at the Royal Albert Hall on June 3, when a pageant will be staged depicting incidents in the history of the Royal Regiment.

The Association was founded in 1921 and is a comradeship of all Gunners, past and present. At one stage of the last war, the strength of the regiment amounted to nearly 750,000, or one quarter of the British Army.

The Association's object is two-fold: to help Gunners and their families in distress and to resettle them in civil life.

Swinburne Ban Is Lifted

The British Museum has removed a conditional ban on examination by Mr Randolph Hughes of a document dealing with "moral irregularities" in the life of Swinburne. Mr Hughes is writing a study of the poet, on whom he is an authority.

Letters sent to Mr Hughes and the Society of Authors by Mr T. D. Kendrick, the new Director and Principal Librarian of the Museum, announced the end of the ban. Mr Kendrick succeeded Sir John Forsdyke on May 1.

The decision closes a campaign which has been waged for more than six months by Mr Hughes to secure permission to examine a confidential memorandum by the late Sir Edmund Gosse on certain aspects of Swinburne's life.

NEW DIRECTOR'S REPLY

The matter was raised in Parliament by Mr Woodrow Wyatt, Socialist M. P. for Aston, Birmingham, who challenged the right of the trustees of the Museum to refuse access to the document.

Mr Hughes, who was formerly on the staffs of the Universities of London and Paris, said the Museum told him he must get permission from Dr Philip Gosse, son of Sir Edmund, who held the copyright. On October 31 last the Society of Authors wrote to Sir John Forsdyke saying that his answers could not be accepted as conclusive

Mr D. Kilham Roberts, secretary-general of the Society, has now received a reply from Mr Kendrick, the new director. It states:

"I should like to express my regrets to you that your last letter, dated October 31, 1949, was not answered. On becoming director I was about to write to you to explain further the Museum's position.

NO LONGER BOUND

"Meanwhile, however, we have unexpectedly received a letter from Dr Philip Gosse saying that he now does not desire the British Museum to be further bound by the restriction in the use of the manuscript in question which was imposed in his interests by the trustees. This generous decision makes the manuscript available in the ordinary way to readers in the manuscript students' room."

A letter in similar terms was received by Mr Hughes.

Mr Hughes has already seen the Gosse memorandum. "I can now get on with my work," he said, "which is part biographical and part an unpublished novel by Swinburne."

London Brightens Up In Spring Sunshine

By Paul Kutsche

London, May 22.—Paris in the spring has nothing on London. A week of brilliant sunshine has brought out the most reluctant bud. The Thames River embankments and the city's many parks sparkle, and their walks filled with grateful shirt-sleeved Londoners.

London is brighter this spring than for many a year. Monumental buildings along the river have been scrubbed white again, and the showier parts of the city are repaired.

Life is moving out of doors. The annual "Kerbside Art Show" by Waterloo Bridge attracts labourers, office boys, casual passersby, and even a few buyers.

Every taste is catered for by pavement musicians. A bearded accordionist on the steps of St Martin-in-the-Fields at Trafalgar Square wheezes out versions of ragtime. "Wide boys" wander along Piccadilly grinding hand organs.

Single-string fiddles with horns attached to amplifiers, "made entirely at home, are popular with indigent veterans of the first World War.

THEIR THANKS

In an arcade at Charing Cross two young violinists "thank you for enabling them to continue their studies" by dropping silver into a hat. Their recitals, built around Bach concertos and Handel sonatas, bring Londoners back night after night. And a Calliope provides a background for courting couples on the enormous meadow called Hampstead Heath.

London will offer her traditional sights this spring. The Beefeaters stand at the Tower, the plumed Horse-Guards at the Admiralty. Public rehearsals are already under way for the brilliant Trooping of the Colours ceremony on the King's birthday in June.

But down by the Thames, Big Ben and St. Paul's Cathedral no longer dominate the skyline. The spring look is construction cranes, massed on the Festival of Britian site, and the swinging with heavy grace here and there on the north shore.

RIGHT AT HOME

The British Industries Fair, "biggest, best and oldest" as its managers call it, was right at home in this bustle, with its 3,000 exhibitors and 1,500 foreign buyers.

London even vies with Paris in its American touches. Loud ties and drape suits can be seen any day in "spiv" quarters. And two-thirds of the West End's most popular shows are American, including "Oklahoma" and "Streetcar Named Desire."

Foreign tourists may disagree but a native Londoner will match his Waterloo Bridge and Hyde Park against Paris' loveliest monuments any day in the springtime—if the sun is shining.—United Press.

WOMAN'S 20-MILE BALLOON TRIP

The ascent of a free balloon carrying passengers was the most popular event this year, as it was last year, in the fine display given at the Royal Aeronautical Society's garden party at White Waltham airfield, near Maidenhead.

This year a woman passenger, Mrs Winifred Pritchard, wife of Capt. J. L. Pritchard, secretary of the society, was carried. The last recorded trips by an English woman in a balloon were those of the Hon. Mrs Assheton Harbord, who crossed the Channel in 1912.

She was the only Englishwoman to gain the Royal Aero Club's Aeronaut's certificate, No. 16 of April 30, 1912.

The other passengers were Mr Peter Masefield, chief executive of British European Airways Corporation, and Mr Charles Brown, a photographer. A flight of about 40 minutes was made and the balloon landed in a field at Beech Hill, six miles south-west of Reading, having flown approximately 20 miles.

There was a gusty wind of 15 to 20 miles per hour. Fears that this might prevent the balloon's ascent were dispelled by Mr Charles Dolfuss, the aeronaut (this is the correct term) of the balloon.

"NICE WIND"

"It is a nice wind for a balloon," he said. "I will ascend for about 40 minutes, travel southwest and come down, maybe, near Winchester."

Mr Dolfuss, who had brought the balloon from Paris, made a balloon ascent at the society's garden party last year. He started ballooning in 1910, and has carried 500 passengers. This was his 295th ascent.

Planes displayed at the party were mostly veterans. It was too windy for the 1909 "cross-Channel" type Bleriot to fly. But a short hop was made by a 1912 Blackburn monoplane, powered by a 50 h.p. Gnome engine.

A sensational display was given by the exhibition squadron of the French air force. They fly small Nord Stampe SV40 two-seater planes, similar in appearance to the de Havilland Moth.

Three of the French pilots, flying with wing tips almost touching despite the bumpy weather, performed perfectly timed stall turns and rolls off the tops of loops.

Meanwhile, their leader, Commandant Perrier, thrilled spectators by flying past them within 20 feet of the ground and upside down.

PETTY GIRL



FILM star Joan Caulfield appears in this outfit in her new picture based on the adventures of the famous Petty girl of Esquire magazine. (Acme).

LOSS ON MP's MEALS

A complete survey of the working of the House of Commons refreshment department is to be made, following a trading loss of £22,012, the heaviest in the last three years.

This was announced in a special report issued from a Select Committee and by Sir Frank Tribe, Comptroller and Auditor General.

Despite various economies in staff and service during the final months of the last Parliament in an attempt to reduce the rising deficit on the year's trading, the deficit reached £7,688 2s 6d by the end of December, 1949.

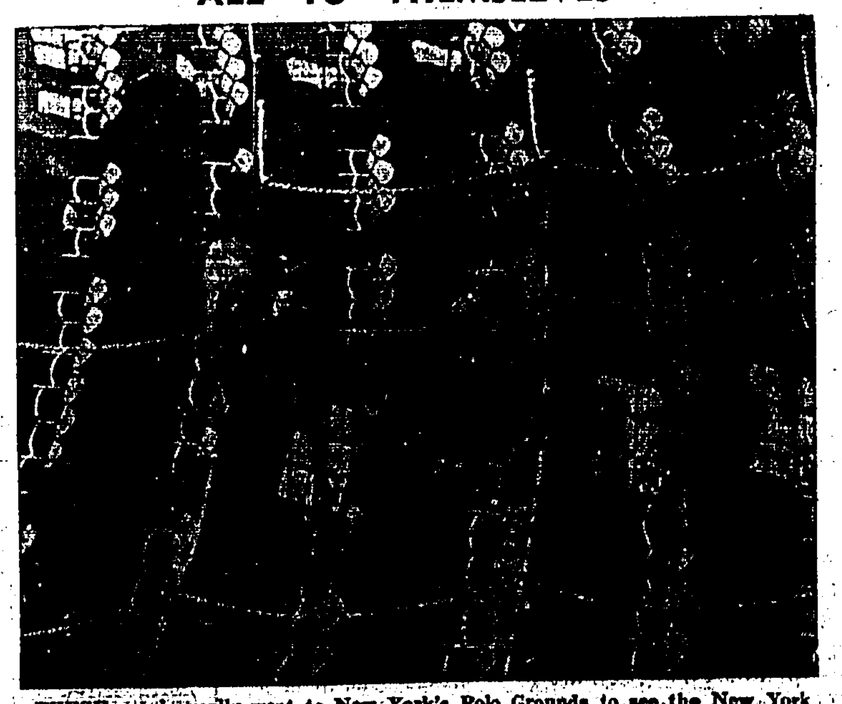
The actual trading loss was £22,012. It was only through a grant voted by the House of Commons of £14,324 that a lower net deficit could be shown.

Sir Frank Tribe's report shows that the trading loss compared with £10,247 in 1948, and with £13,014 in 1947.

K. O. CANNON WITH WHISPER IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE



ALL TO THEMSELVES



THESE people really went to New York's Polo Grounds to see the New York Giants play the Brooklyn Dodgers. But they found they had the place almost to themselves when the game was called because of rain. (Acme)

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WARNER BROS.
SOUTH OF ST. LOUIS
in COLOR by TECHNICOLOR
JOEL McCREA ALEXIS SMITH ZACHARY SCOTT DOROTHY MALONE
TO-MORROW:—PAUL MUNI • MERLE OBERON in
"A SONG TO REMEMBER" COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR

THE TURN OF THE SCREW IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

THE French will never rule Indo-China again, directly. Nor will they ever succeed in establishing effective control of the component parts—Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia—through traditional rulers acting on behalf of France.

The most that can be hoped of the new regime headed by the ex-Emperor, Bao Dai, in Viet Nam, is that with French troops and American money the nationalist forces operating under Communist leadership will be suppressed by force. But there is scarcely hope that Bao Dai will establish a government acceptable to the majority of the inhabitants of Viet Nam. And to keep Viet Minh, the Communist movement, under control will require the continued presence of troops and money.

This, perhaps, is like talking in riddles. The political movements and aspirations of Viet Nam are exceedingly complicated. To clarify them, first an examination of the map is necessary.

NAME COINED

THE French coined the term Indo-China. The "Indian" element, and the Chinese element (although both terms are somewhat misnomers) have no racial or linguistic connection.

The two provinces of Laos and Cambodia are the homes of ancient civilisations, but are inhabited by comparatively primitive people—in the sense that they have little knowledge of commercial skill. These two countries have remained "off the beaten track," of commercial civilisation: They have now been elevated to the status of independent states, "within the French Union." But politically these states follow in the wake of their more "advanced" neighbour — the area called "Viet Nam."

This "Viet Nam" is, itself, complicated. The French Colonial Empire incorporated the southern and most highly populated of the three districts, Cochin China, directly under French rule. Elected deputies sat, until last year, in the French Assembly in Paris. The other two provinces—Annam, a long thin seaboard province, and Tongking, on the frontier with China—had a form of protected status and indirect rule under titular rulers. Bao Dai, as Emperor of Annam, was the last of these rulers.

Two rival forces are struggling for control of "Viet Nam," which is now taken to mean the three provinces, including Cochin China. On the one side is the ex-Emperor Bao Dai, who is now President of a Republic and on the other is "President Ho Chi-minh (an acquired name meaning "The Brilliant One"), who equally claims to rule Viet Nam and is the leader of a political alliance termed Viet Minh—a "national liberation movement" that is technically a coalition. Ho Chi-minh is an experienced Communist leader of remarkable appearance, with Moscow training, diplomatic skill and overwhelming Viet-Namese support.

BAI DAI

THE personal and political history of Bao Dai would certainly bar him from a claim to power if the French High Commissioner, M. Pignon, were not so desperate to find a leading citizen of Viet Nam on whom to confer the prestige of quasi - independence. For some months, in 1945, Bao Dai had presided over the Japanese fabricated state of Viet Nam—this was after the Japanese had finally taken over from the Vichyite French regime. Bao Dai then, very wisely, abdicated in the face of events and granted all his powers to the newly-formed Republic of Viet Minh, under this same Ho Chi-minh. After a period of nominal service under Ho Chi-minh, as a private citizen, the ex-Emperor found his way to Hongkong, and from thence, with a considerable personal fortune, to his villa at Cannes.

Negotiations of 1946, before the formation of the Vietnamese state, were completed in Riviera atmosphere. Bao Dai, who had a reputation for preferring amusement to politics, showed himself a hard political bargainer. He gained, in fact, more paper concessions from the French than they had been willing to grant Ho Chi-minh in the abortive negotiations of Fontainbleu the previous year. The only difference was that the French were most unwilling to grant real concessions, anywhere near "Dominion status," in British terminology, to the Communist leader with a real movement in existence and actual possibilities of controlling the country.

"PRIORITIES"

CONCESSIONS to Bao Dai, however the powerless "Emperor of the Night Clubs," were a different matter. He could not obtain power without political concessions; but equally he could not gain or hold power without a French army. To grant him theoretical status, and even an army, would cost France nothing in effective control in Indo-China, or in commercial advantage. The political terms finally reached between Bao Dai and France were detailed last year in letters exchanged with President Auriol.

It will be particularly interesting to British readers to learn how far short of "Dominion status" is this constitution in Viet Nam. Viet Nam would not have power over its own foreign policy. This is to be "co-ordinated" under the direction of the "Supreme Council of the Union"—that is a body including French politicians and technicians. Conventions, moreover, were to be negotiated for the stationing of French troops within Viet Nam.

Though technically "full internal sovereignty" was to be granted there were a number of exceptions. "Subjects of the French Union"—Frenchmen—were to be granted extra-territorial rights including trial in their own courts. Moreover French businesses and French technicians were to have "priority" relative to any other foreigners, in the grant of appointments or contracts. In other words, the country would remain a closed colony protected for French business and industry. To make the situation easier the Vietnamese currency would remain tied to the French Franc and mutual commercial privileges would be granted between France and Viet Nam.

Those who know the progress towards "Commonwealth status" of various areas of the British Colonial Empire will recognise some of these arrangements as familiar. But it would be hard to find "extra-territorial" justice explicitly, within any British territory—and implicitly it only occurs in the most backward.

These are the legal and constitutional formulas on which French diplomats hope the existence of a State of Viet Nam under the presidency of Bao Dai will be built. It must be stressed that French opinion is generally more sceptical concerning Viet Nam than opinion in other countries in Western Europe — including Britain, where there is less knowledge of the facts than in France.

THE CONTRAST

NOT only the Communists, in France, doubt the validity of Bao Dai's claim. The contrast between the recent optimistic speeches of Mr Malcolm MacDonald, the British High Commissioner for Southeast Asia and the letters of sixty-five deputies to President Vincent Auriol would be amusing if it did not reveal a tragic misunderstanding, doubt, and lack of considered policy. Mr Malcolm MacDonald was, apparently very well impressed with Bao Dai's regime.

The French deputies, not Communists all, but including members of Parties to Right of Centre, were appalled at the disaster—and loss of prestige that France faces. Moreover, a recent manifesto calling for truce, negotiation with Ho Chi-minh, and a change of heart was signed by (among others) Andre Gide, and cannot be waved aside as "cafe politics." Gide, an ex-Communist with a sharp revulsion against Communism, knows the French Empire. He has been a leading figure on several Commissions of Inquiry. In any case, his word and judgment are never given lightly.

The crude, unwelcome facts are that Bao Dai has small following. Moreover, he can find few politicians to fall in with him so long as he adopts a "line" of determined opposition to Ho Chi-minh. (There is, indeed, a possibility that Bao Dai is intending, behind the backs of the French, to reach an agreement with Ho Chi-minh. That aspect will need to be examined later). Nevertheless, there are reports that in Bao Dai's old capital in Annam some political and religious support is appearing. It is strange, to Western ears, to learn, however, that the largest number of Vietnamese Christians (Catholics) are supporters of Ho Chi-minh. Papal pronouncements recently have made it easier for the consciences of these eastern Christians in a Communist-led movement.

Geographically, Bao Dai's republic is a string of fragments. His capital is Saigon, his strongest fortress is 800 miles away in the north where almost all French troops have been concentrated in fear of an unlikely invasion from China. Travel, unconvoyed, between Hanoi and Saigon remains impossible without a safe conduct from Ho Chi-minh's recognised agents—who grant these against payment in dollars gold or equivalent currency. The Hongkong dollar is said to be effective. Flying over "Viet minh" territory is practical—this is no Western war.

Perhaps it is too much to ask the French Foreign Office (and M. Pignon), the American State Department and the British Foreign Office to think again on the affairs of Indo-China? France, Britain, and America are committed to the young impetuous, brave and ineffective ex-Emperor. There can be no way of "reversing" recognition without damaging further the prestige of the West. But that does not rule out every political solution, and must not be allowed to commit the United States to semi - permanent military occupation of Indo-China.

DIVIDENDS

SINCE the recognition of Bao Dai's Viet Nam (and, simultaneously, Laos and Cambodia) by Britain and the U.S., two events have changed Asia. One is a great event writ large: the other a small, and feeble indication of a trend, a sign that a policy, even in South-Asia, can pay dividends. The first is the publication of the treaty between the U.S.S.R. and the People's National Government of China. The second is the withdrawal of Karen and Communist pressure on Rangoon — the unfreezing, due to a concerted British, Indian and Pakistan policy, of the independent, but "marxist-nationalist", Government of Burma.

The writer hopes to show, in a following article, that these two events provide an argument for a new policy—a diplomatic policy — in Asia. The aims of the policy are five. First, the Soviet Russian ambition to extend an "Empire" to Southeast Asia; second, Viet Nam should be, again, a productive corner of the "rice bowl"; third; the catastrophe of permanent, fruitless military occupation of Viet Nam, making the country "Greece in Asia", should be avoided; fourth, national development should be allowed to flourish in South Asia; and fifth, a stable political basis should be formed for renewed constructive co-operation between Europe and Asia in the economic development of the area.

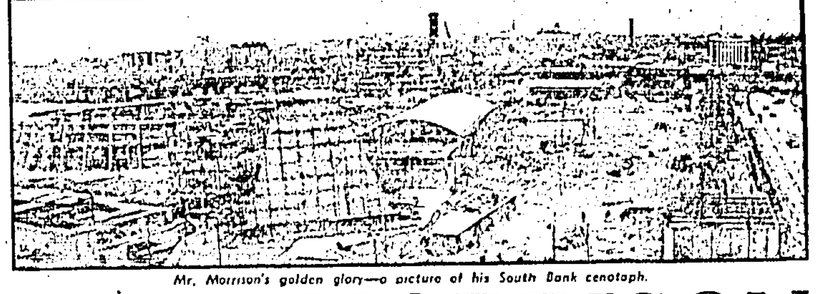
It is the belief of this writer that a sound though difficult policy in Asia could achieve these results.

Tomorrow:

THE SOLUTION IS IN PEKING

Indo-China Is The Crucial Test Of Policy Says David Temple Roberts

POLITICAL NEWSFRONT by W. J. BROWN



Mr. Morrison's golden glory—a picture of his South Bank cenotaph.

THIS MORRISON MAUSOLEUM

MOST of us, when we come to die, will not achieve the distinction of a monument. And if we do, the cost will probably come out of such estate as we leave. It was not ever thus. In ancient Egypt the Pharaohs developed the practice of building their tombs during their lives, and the cost was borne by their unhappy subjects.

Then the idea fell into disuse until recently when Mr Morrison thought up the Festival of Britain. This will provide him with a most impressive monument. And the cost will be borne by the taxpayers.

Not that I am against Festivals, or festivities—being when off duty, a cheery soul. But there must be a good reason for them. I see little to be festive about in a situation in which as a nation, we have put ourselves into pawn to the Americans, and live largely on an overdraft.

Some day, but—

The day when we can again stand on our own feet as a nation, free from foreign debt, and able to look the whole world in the face would indeed be an occasion for a Festival. But that day is a long way off.

Nor am I greatly impressed with the argument that the Festival will stimulate trade. What *would* stimulate trade would be to take some notice of the reports of the Working Committees on various industries as they are published.

When we learn that American plants can produce five times as many forgings as English plants in the same amount of time, when we learn that it takes four men in the building industry to do the work that before the war was done by three, and so on, I feel that what we need is not more advertisement but more horse-sense.

From every point of view the Festival is ill-timed.

Moreover, it diverts labour and material from much more urgent purposes. The housing shortage in London is still acute. Much building has been done, but it is doubtful if what has been done and is now being done is keeping pace with current needs, and still less overtaking the immense back-log.

And it diverts the time and energy of public men from what should be their principal pre-occupation today — how to achieve our economic survival when Marshall Aid comes to an end.

The Festival is estimated to cost some ten million pounds. The odds are that it will cost a good deal more. For, as Pepys sadly observed in his Diary, I perceive that it is not possible for the King to have his needs met as cheaply as ordinary men.

Aberdeen pays

Supplementary estimates will doubtless come along in due course.

Whatever the cost, it will come out of taxation. That means the taxing of the provinces for the presumed benefit of the capital. Money is collected from the taxpayers in Aberdeen to pay for high jinks in town, a fact which attracts to Londoners criticism which they do not want.

To the extent that the Festival is successful in attracting foreigners to London, it will exaggerate problems already critical—as, for example, the problem of hotel accommodation in London.

The Board of Trade is already at its wit's end to cope with the present tourist trade so far as London is concerned. If the Festival doubles or trebles that traffic the problem, already so difficult will become insoluble.

Indeed the more I think about the Festival of Britain, the more convinced I am that the reasons given for it are not the real reasons. The real reason, I suspect, is Mr Morrison's well-known and entirely laudable desire to clean up the South Bank of the Thames.

No capital city situated on a noble river makes as little use of the river as we do of the Thames, which John Burns once described as "liquid history."

Long ago, the South Bank should have been delivered from its unredeemed shabbiness and made to match the opposite embankment. But do we need to spend ten million pounds on a Festival in order to secure an improved South Embankment as a by-product?

But the decision is taken, the buildings are going up, and soon the Festival will be upon us. That being so, we must all of us hope for its success. The King and Queen focused the attention of London on the Festival by their visit to the work in progress conforming themselves in this, as in all other matters to the public need.

We must hope that from all over the world, and from all over Britain, in spite of the accommodation difficulties, people will come in their tens and hundreds of thousands, and make the Festival such a success that the demand on the taxpayers will be kept within reasonable bounds.

Meantime the gaunt ruins of St. Thomas's Hospital, right opposite the Houses of Parliament, should serve as a constant reminder that in future we should put first things first, and the cry of the homeless for homes should always be in our ears.

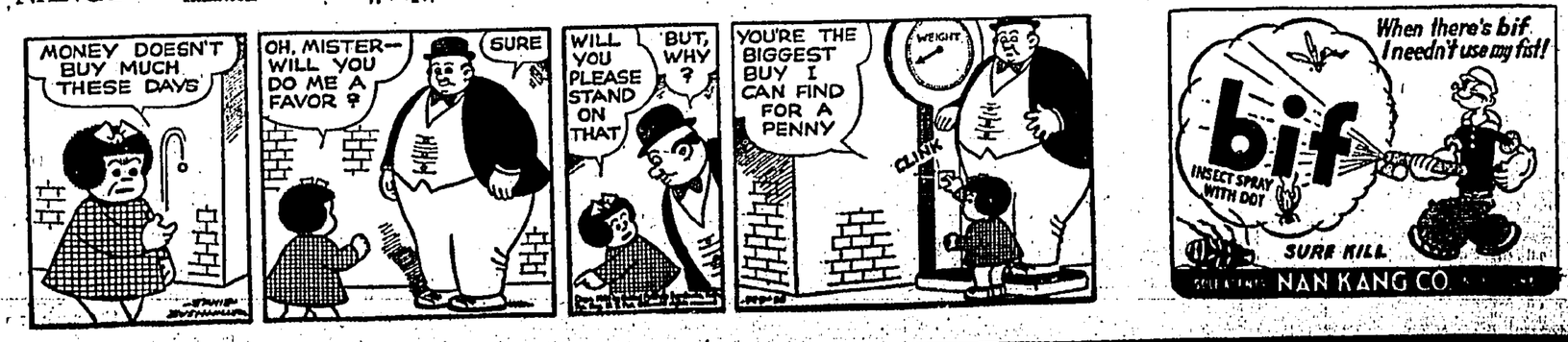
The big if—

If Mr Morrison and the Government will heed the report of the Working Committee on the building industry; if they will remove the innumerable shackles on building which, as the committee point out, lead to vastly increased cost; if they can persuade the builders and the operatives to drop the restrictive practices which the committee describe, if they can reduce the present fantastic building prices under which the average cost of a council house is £1,600—then we will not begrudge a suitable monument to Mr Morrison.

I should even be happy to make a modest contribution to it myself.

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NANCY Inflation By Ernie Bushmiller



31 Russian mystery ships in British waters

THOUGHT TO BE SNOOPING ON WESTERN UNION NAVAL EXERCISES

London, May 22.—The Royal Navy said on Monday that the 31 Russian mystery ships now loafing in British waters, could go right ahead and snoop on the Western Union naval exercises if they wanted to—but they have discreetly moved a secret aircraft carrier out of sight.

A Navy spokesman said: "I should think, the more Western Union battleships they see, the more pleased we should be."

However, he declined to reveal the type of aircraft aboard the newly refitted British carrier, Theseus, which sailed on Monday from Mounts Bay on the southwest coast after one of the Russian vessels there moved within sight of the flight decks.

He added, the Theseus was ordered to test in the Scilly Isles, presumably to test the Navy's latest operation aircraft, which are believed to be jet-propelled.

The naval spokesman said that the Russians probably planned to move the ships, largely trawlers, from the Baltic to the Black Sea for fishing anyway, and "just picked an opportune moment to do it."

"JUST IN CASE"

"Let them go right ahead and watch," the spokesman said as British, French and Dutch warships converged in French waters for Western Europe's first test of naval power under the strengthened Atlantic Pact.

But the Navy mobilized intelligence agencies, including Lloyds of London's famed intelligence department, to eye the Russian ships, "just in case."

The Soviet ships string out in a two-mile column just five miles from Culdrose naval base, where new naval pilots are trained.—United Press.

PLAN TO "PUNCH HOLES IN CURTAIN"

London, May 22.—The Information Chiefs of all the Atlantic Pact nations are to confer on a plan to "punch holes" in Russia's Iron Curtain, through which news of Western activities and ideas can be passed.

After a meeting today, the Foreign Office in London announced: "These conversations are to be followed by similar informal discussions with other members of the North Atlantic Treaty organisation in line with the North Atlantic Treaty agreement to promote and co-ordinate public information in furtherance of the objectives of the Treaty, while leaving the responsibility for national programmes to each country."

M. Christopher Warner, the head of the Information Department of the Foreign Office, discussed with Mr Edward B. Barrett, the American Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, who controls the "Voice of America" broadcasts.

STOP JAMMING

Mr J. B. Clarke, Deputy Director of Overseas Services at the British Broadcasting Corporation, was called into the meeting.

Mr Barrett is expected to leave for Paris tomorrow on his way to the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation conference in Florence.

The new plan visualises many new transmitters so that, by simultaneous morning and evening broadcasting, they could defeat the Russians' highly developed "jamming" techniques.

Probably about 70 transmitters would be brought into use when the plan is in full operation.—Reuter.

SOVIET BARRIER TO TREATY

London, May 22.—The Soviet Union told the Big Three Western powers today that further talks on the Austrian treaty would depend on the Western reply to the Soviet demand for withdrawal of Anglo-American troops from Trieste.

The British, French, American and Soviet deputies ended their session with only a tentative agreement to meet again on Friday after consulting their governments.

The Western deputies rejected the demand for settlement of the Trieste issues and told the Russian Ambassador to London, Georgi Zarubin, that continuation of negotiations could not depend on their reply to the note on Trieste. They renewed their offer, however, to settle all outstanding issue if this would lead to completion of the treaty.

A Western spokesman said it was clear the Russians were seeking new excuses for a delay in concluding the treaty, which would force the withdrawal of occupation troops and call for removal of Soviet forces guarding lines of communication through Rumania and Hungary to Vienna.—United Press.

Speed Up On European Pool

Strasbourg, May 22.—The Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers will probably meet in Paris next month instead of August 3 as originally intended, a Council spokesman said here today.

Generally well-informed observers said the French wanted an early meeting to give ample discussion time to the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman's, plan for a Franco-German pool of coal and steel production and other proposals aimed at unification of Europe.

The Ministers' agenda includes preparation of a report to the Consultative Assembly of their actions and the political reasons behind them since the last Assembly last summer and drawing up of the agenda for the next Assembly, due here on August 7.—Reuter.

THAILAND'S RICE GIFTS

Lake Success, May 22.—Thailand has contributed more than 1,000,000 lbs of rice to help the United Nations food programme for Middle East refugees, the International Children's Emergency Fund announced today.

The rice will soon be used as part of the UNICEF project of providing some 440,000 Arab and Jewish refugee mothers and children with food.

This marks the third time that Thailand, which itself received UNICEF assistance, has provided rice for United Nations' feeding programmes in other countries. The Government of Thailand sent one previous contribution for the Middle East programme and one to help feed needy children in China.—Reuter.

Peruvian Disaster Casualties

Washington, May 22.—Over 100 people were killed and 200 were injured in the earthquake that wrecked the Peruvian city of Cuzco last night, according to a report received by the US State Department today.

The Prefect of Cuzco said that many buildings—possibly 20 percent—were destroyed or damaged. His estimate of casualties did not include those in the surrounding countryside.

The medical authorities today appealed for tents to shelter those who dared not return to their homes.

An Army Medical Corps major, speaking over Radio Cuzco, said that the city was without electricity or water. Most of the casualties were said to be Indians.

The radio transmitter at Arequipa, about 180 miles south of Cuzco, said that communications with the stricken city had been reopened, and a motor caravan was leaving with supplies and people looking for their relatives.

Two aircraft were leaving Lima, the capital of Peru, 300 miles from Cuzeb, with supplies.—Reuter.

Westerling decision

Singapore, May 22.—The Colonial Secretary of Singapore, Sir P. A. B. McKerron, today denied reports that Indonesia's request for the extradition of the former Dutch army officer Captain "Turco" Westerling had been rejected.

The Singapore Government, he said, was still considering the request.

A decision is expected within the next few days on whether Westerling will be extradited to Indonesia or deported to Holland.—Reuter.

ASIA AID WORKING BEFORE 1951

Canberra, May 22.—The leader of the British delegation to the Commonwealth conference, Lord MacDonald, told a press conference today he hoped the six-year plan for assistance to Southeast Asia, arising from the Sydney talks, would be in operation before the end of 1950.

He said the people of South-east Asia have been asked to submit a substantial plan of economic development for their area to determine the strength of this self-help, and he emphasised the need for an extension of this master plan later.

The next conference, to be held in London early in September, will be a substantial step forward in the implementation of the Sydney decisions.

Lord MacDonald pointed out that the question of stopping the march of Communism in Asia was not overwhelmingly emphasised as the secret meeting in Sydney, but he said the conferees had kept in mind that the economic development of the area was likely to be an effective barrier against Communism.

The fact that people realise that the British Commonwealth is interested in their future, will help to get the psychological attitude desired. In Communist-controlled areas, he said, the Russians are no doubt doing their best to aid economic planning on Communist lines.

Lord MacDonald is going to New Zealand on May 24. From there he will return to London via the United States.—United Press.

War veterans stage protest

Rome, May 22.—Five hundred Italian crippled war veterans today drove through the streets of central Rome in lorries shouting that they wanted their pensions increased.

Pasted on the slowly-moving lorries were posters declaring: "The war has broken our bodies and peace is breaking our spirits."—Reuter.

Garrett artists show their work



The annual open-air display of paintings organised by the London County Council, opened recently in Victoria Embankment Gardens, London, W.C. Object is to enable the public to see and buy the work of the exhibiting artists. Photo shows:—Bryan Robey of Kensington standing disconsolately in the rain trying to shelter his paintings.

He poked in his nose and—

Detroit, May 22.—Miles Nelson, 26, decided today to be more careful about poking his nose in other people's business.

Nelson intervened in a family dispute between Mr and Mrs Ollie Henderson and Henderson bit off the end of his nose with one bite. Henderson was held for investigation of felonious assault.

Nelson went to a veterans' hospital in the hope of getting a new nose. —United Press.

Pigeons fire cottages: two die

Cairo, May 22.—A man and a woman were burned to death when pigeons with their feathers ablaze set fire to a row of 10 cottages at Marg, eight miles from here.

The pigeons caught fire when a strong wind blew the reed-built wall of the cottage on which they were roosting on to the kitchen fire.

The birds, roasting in mid-air, flew to other rooftops, setting nine other tinder-dry cottages afire.—United Press.

Film star planned to end war with Japan

New York, May 22. — A daring landing in wartime Japan by movie star Douglas Fairbanks Jr., was part of a plan which could have brought the Japanese surrender in World War II, six months before V-J Day, Rear-Admiral Ellis Zacharias said today.

Fairbanks, then Commander in the Navy, volunteered to enter Japan by submarine to establish direct contact with influential political leaders who wanted to discuss peace, said the Admiral, who is deputy director of War-time Naval intelligence.

If Fairbanks had been permitted to hold his clandestine meeting with Japanese leaders in conjunction with other diplomatic moves, the United States could have won the war without using the atom bomb or bringing Russia into the Pacific conflict, Adm. Zacharias said.

The overall plan was worked out by the late James Forrestal, Secretary of Defence. It would have brought Japan to her knees without firing a shot, the Admiral wrote in the *Look* magazine. But the plan was lost in the "muddle of wartime Washington," and Fairbanks' part in it was dismissed as "Buck Rogers" stuff. Fairbanks developed his part of the plan on his own.

The men around Dowager Empress were his friends and acquaintances and he felt he could exploit a peace offer they had made through a Swedish diplomatic officer.

STOPPED RUSSIA

The plan, included Fairbanks' landing in Japan, a meeting between the U.S. top Japanese prisoner, General Oshima, and representatives of the Japanese Premier on a Pacific Island, exploitation of a peace bid made by the Japanese through the Vatican and a flexible psychological programme to promote the whole project of Japanese peace feelers in every possible way.

"The White House, Army and State Department rebuffed the plan," Admiral Zacharias said. "I am sure it would have prevented Russia from entering the Japanese war and overrunning Eastern Asia after the war.—United Press.

Sir Owen Dixon In London

London, May 22.—Sir Owen Dixon, the United Nations Mediator in the Kashmir dispute, arrived in London tonight by air from New York. He is expected to meet Mr Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, here tomorrow.

Sir Owen was met at London Airport by Mr Habib Rahimtoola, the Pakistan High Commissioner in London. There were no representatives from the Office of the High Commissioner of India.

Sir Owen will fly to New Delhi on Thursday and then proceed to Kashmir.—Reuter.

SWEDISH PROTEST TO RUSSIA

Stockholm, May 22.—Sweden has warned Russia not to "capture or molest" Swedish fishing vessels in international waters, and has claimed compensation for losses incurred by her fishermen through Soviet naval action.

In reply to the Swedish protest, Moscow has promised to investigate and reply fully "later." This was stated today in Parliament by the Foreign Minister, M. Oesten Unden in reply to a Member's questions about measures taken by the Government over the capture of four Swedish trawlers, the Salma and Hamnfjord last year and the Larex and Marion this year.

M. Unden said Sweden and Denmark are considering common measures to meet Russia's decision of last year, extending her territorial waters in the Baltic to 12 sea miles from the coast instead of the customary three sea miles.—Reuter.

Greta May Be The Attraction

Berlin, May 22.—Greta Garbo will be one of the Western counter attractions to the giant Communist youth rally in Berlin at Whitsun.

West Berlin cinemas situated near the Soviet Sector boundary will show the anti-Soviet American film comedy "Ninotcha," in which Greta Garbo stars, during the Whitsun holidays at reduced prices.—Reuter.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.

6. "Hongkong Calling"—Programme Summary; 6.02. Kingsway Symphony Orchestra—Luton Girls Choir—Guest Artists; 6.20. Organ Solo by Guy Weitz (On the Organ of Westminster Cathedral); 6.30. Cantonese by Radio—Given by Miss Lee Wai-lan and S.K. Lee (Studio); 6.50. Francisco Lomuto and His Tango Orch.; 7. London Promenade Orchestra; 7.15. "Letter from America"—By Alistair Cooke (London Relay); 7.30. Stage and Screen Favourites—By Aileen Woods (Studio); 8. World News and News Analysis (London Relay); 8.15. Bert Gillette at the Hammond Organ; 8.30. "Gilbert and Sullivan"—Excerpts from "The Gondoliers"; 9. "From the Editorials" (London Relay); 9.10. Weather Report; 9.11. "Forum of the Air"—Members: Aileen Dekker, Len Starbuck and Bill Barry. Question Master: Norman Tucker (Studio); 9.40. "Time for Music"—BBC Midland Light Orchestra (BBCTS); 10.10. "Rosalind"—A Play by J.M. Barrie with Phyllis, Neilson-Terry (BBCTS); 10.40. Tommy Dorsey and His Orchestra. Play some old Favourites; 11. Radio Newsreel (London Relay); 11.15. Weather Report; 11.16. Goodnight Music! God Save the King; 11.30. Close down.

RED CHINA AIMS TO CONTROL SOUTHEAST ASIA

— Wellington Koo

Detroit, May 22.—The Chinese Ambassador, Dr Wellington Koo, in a speech before the Economic Club said today there can be little doubt that Communist China is now and will continue to be the base of operations to seize control of Southeast and Central Asia.

Dr Koo said, "A glance at the map of Asia will at once disclose the significant fact that Communist China adjoins the border of Korea in the east which is separated from Japan only by the narrow strait of Tsuhima, and adjoins Indo-China and Burma in Southeast Asia, and through Tibet and Sinkiang province reaches the borders of India, Afghanistan, Nepal and Eastern Pakistan. There can be no doubt that the fall of mainland China to Communism is a severe blow to the cause of democracy and freedom. It is not only a great blow to the Chinese National government but also a serious danger to the Western democracies in the cold war."

Stressing the strategic importance of Formosa, Dr Koo reminded listeners that the Japanese launched their attacks on the Philippines from Formosa.

"The Strait of Formosa is astride the trade route between Japan and Korea in the north and countries of Southeast Asia for communication and supplies. The security of Formosa is a matter of common interest for all countries and peoples who are concerned with the problem of safeguarding Korea, Japan and Southeast Asia."

Dr Koo said the extension of "as little as $10,000,000 per month for both military and economic assistance will be adequate to help Free China to maintain this bastion of resistance to Communist imperialism."—United Press.

Very Unpleasant Situation

Cape Town, May 22.—Mrs Singh, Vice-President of the Cape Indian Congress, who is leaving for India and Pakistan, will take a message from the Indian community here about the "very unpleasant situation" facing Indians in South Africa.

It asks India and Pakistan to "help fight the cause to a successful end."—Reuter.

HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

Appeals to the public for articles for a "JUMBLE SALE" to be held on Tuesday, 6th June from Eight a.m. to Six p.m., at the Public Relations Building, Statue Square, Opposite the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, Des Voeux Road.

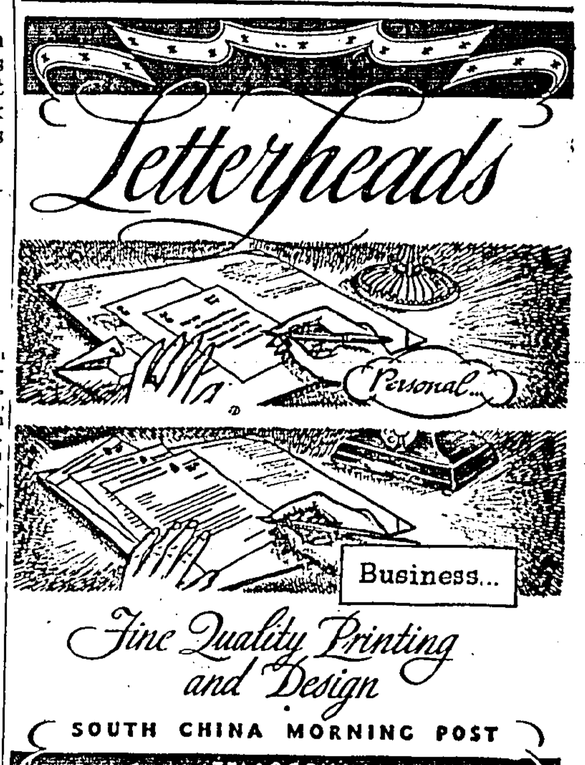
Clothing of any size, colour, Summer or Winter, new or worn, will be appreciated. Articles such as shoes, stockings, underwear, hand-bags, toys, curios, odds, and ends, etc., are also solicited.

Any little gift that could be used on a "White Elephant Table" will also be appreciated.

Articles can be delivered to the First Floor, Lobby of the Gloucester Hotel, on or after May 22nd., to June 5th—inclusive—from 9.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. If this address is not convenient for delivery please call any one of the following ladies who will gladly call for anything that you have to offer for the Jumble Sale.

KOWLOON: Mrs. R. H. Jones, 13-15, Salisbury Road, (opp. Star Ferry), Telephone No. 56347.

HONGKONG: Mrs. F. H. Loseby, Room 503, Gloucester Hotel, Telephone No. 28603. Mrs. N. A. Gorman, 8, Felix Villas, Mt. Davis Road, Pokfulam, Telephone No. 36384. Mrs. S. J. Cooke, 7, Hillcrest, 114 The Peak, Telephone No. 29007.



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SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Don't you think you'd better depend on dieting to reduce till we can afford a larger apartment?"

TOP FIVE CLUBS IN COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE ALL LOSE FIRST INNINGS POINTS

London, May 22.—The top five clubs in the English Cricket Championship table all failed today to gain first innings points in their current matches, illustrating the open state of this season's campaign.

Warwickshire, the leaders, failed by nine runs to top Lancashire's score, while their rivals, Northamptonshire, Surrey, Worcester and Sussex, also were led on first innings.

The Pakistan all-rounder, Abdul Hafeez Kardar, hit an attractive 57 not out for Warwickshire, but the efforts of the Warwickshire side were thwarted by 22-year-old R. Tattersall, Lancashire's medium pace off-spinner, who took six for 69 on a responsive wicket.

A fighting innings of 64 not out in three hours by Roley Jenkins failed to save Worcester from following on 188 runs behind Gloucestershire. Tom Goddard, two for 40, and Cecil Cook, three for 48, spun Jenkins' partners out on the rain and sun-affected pitch, and when Worcester batted again, the pace bowler, G. Lambert, took their first three wickets while only 35 runs were put on.

Earlier Gloucestershire's remaining seven wickets had fallen in an hour for the addition of 76 runs, Peter Jackson taking five for 44 today.

Twenty-two wickets fell today at the Oval, where Surrey finished needing 144 runs to win with all their second innings wickets intact. The cousins, Ray and Peter Smith, took four for 92 and six for 59 respectively in helping to tumble Surrey out.

More than half of Surrey's 181 runs came from the bat of John Parker, who batted aggressively without taking undue risks and was unlucky to miss his century by seven runs.

Then it was the turn of Surrey's England bowlers, Alec Bedser and Jim Laker, to run through Essex, Bedser claiming five for 29 in 16 overs and Laker four for 34.

The England batsman, Joe Hardstaff, got a century for Nottinghamshire, who gained a big lead against Northamptonshire. Hardstaff was at the wicket for three and a half hours for his 119, hitting 12 fours.

Another good bowling performance on what was generally a bowlers' day was John Wardle's four wickets for 22 runs for Yorkshire against Sussex, who have their backs to the wall after following-on.

CLOSE PLAY OF SCORES

The following were the close of play scores today:

At Worcester: Gloucestershire 352. Worcester 164, (Jenkins 64 not out) and 35 for three.

At Cambridge: Cambridge University 260 and 147 for six (Doggart 63), The Army 166.

At Chesterfield: Derbyshire 220 (Hazel, left-arm slow spin bowler, six for 76), Somerset 16 for no wickets.

At Portsmouth: Leicestershire 80 and 192 for seven. Hampshire 191.

At the Oval: Essex 232 and 108 (A. Bedser, right-arm fast medium bowler, five for 29, Laker, riger-arm medium off-spin, four for 34). Surrey 181 and 16 for no wicket.

At Gillingham: Kent 173 and 156 for six (Fagg 64). Glamorgan 293.

At Nottingham: Northamptonshire 164 and 40 for no wicket, Notts 323 for six declared (Hardstaff 119, Giles 63 not out).

At Birmingham: Lancashire 236 and 152 for three (Place 63 not out, Grieves 53). Warwickshire 228.

At Leeds: Yorkshire 284 for nine declared. Sussex 108 (Wardle, left-arm slow bowler, four for 22, and 58 for two.—Reuter.

Exciting Finish Likely To MCC Match With The West Indians

London, May 22.—Unless the weather intervenes an exciting finish is expected to the West Indies match against the MCC at Lords here tomorrow.

The MCC finished the second day 225 runs ahead with three second innings wickets to fall, but on a pitch giving spin bowlers some assistance the West Indies will need to bat better than in their first innings to avoid defeat.

The touring team lost their remaining five first innings wickets for 82 on the drying pitch when play was resumed and were all out for 170 in reply to the MCC total of 188.

It was the first time that they had been headed on the tour so far.

At the close the MCC had scored 207 for seven second innings wickets.

The West Indies fielding, which had been most keen in the early afternoon, was at fault after tea and missed catches may prove costly tomorrow.

Notts' amateur opening bat, Reg Simpson made a stylish 77, taking his season's total to 720. He helped Robertson in an opening stand of 52 in 56 minutes, but then the West Indies bowlers came into their own and wickets fell at fairly regular intervals.

WILLIAMS TAKES FIVE

Cecil Williams, the Barbados leg-break and googly bowler, claimed five of the seven MCC wickets for 36 runs in 25 overs. Two of his victims fell to full tosses.

The wicket had almost dried out under the bright sun when the MCC went in, whereas earlier in the day the touring team tail enders had to contend with a turning pitch.

Only John Goddard, their captain, rescued the side from complete collapse against some skilful bowling by 46-year-old Jim Sims, who took four of the five wickets which fell. He made 34 not out but even he was seldom comfortable.

Good batting by Reg Simpson and excellent fielding by the West Indies were features of the afternoon. At tea the MCC had scored 120 for three on a pitch that looked a good deal easier than before lunch.

Simpson, though sometimes at fault in timing Valentine, treated anything short with scant respect and completed his half century out of 104 in 110 minutes.

At the interval he was undefeated with 65.

Williams claimed all three wickets which fell. After Simpson and Robertson had put on 52 in 55 minutes, he broke the opening stand by getting Robertson caught at long on.

Eight runs later Edrich fell leg-before for two while Dewes, the Cambridge Blue again disappointed, hitting across a delivery which shattered his stumps.

THE SCOREBOARD

MCC
1st Innings 188
WEST INDIES
1st Innings 170
MCC
2nd Innings

Simpson, c. Goddard b. Valentine	77
Robertson, c. Rae b. Williams	27
Edrich, lbw b. Williams	2
Dewes, b. Williams	17
Brown, c. Walcott b. Gomez	25
Yardley, lbw b. Williams	26
Bedser, not out	21
Sims, lbw b. Williams	2
Brennan not out	2
Extras	8
Total for 7 wickets	207

Fall of wickets: 1-52, 2-60, 3-104, 4-138, 5-177, 6-197, 7-199.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S DAVIS CUP DEFEAT:

Geoff Paish Showed Fighting Courage

SAYS ARCHIE QUICK

British lawn tennis may be on its knees but it certainly is not flat on its back while there are young men like Geoff Paish around. Even those reared on the Fred Perry—"Bunny" Austin standard, could never wish to see a better display of fighting courage than that shown by this London Civil Servant in his losing battle with Cucelli, the Italian champion, in the deciding match of the Davis Cup tie between Great Britain and Italy at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne.

Thanks to a three-set victory by Tony Mottram over del Bello earlier in the afternoon, the tie stood at two matches all, and everything depended on the final match. Cucelli ranks among the six best amateurs in the world, but with a spirit that must have been an education to up and coming youngsters like John Horn and John Barrett, who were at courtside, Paish scorned his opponent's reputation, flung himself into the fight, and to the astonishment of us all soon built up a 2-1 lead at 6-1, 2-6, 6-4.

That first set shook the excitable Latin to the foundations. So too did the third, and he was in a fever of excitement when Paish got to 4-3 in what would have been a winning fourth set for him. But at the crucial 4-4 and 40-30 for Paish, the Englishman served a double fault, gave Cucelli, the much-needed relief and "deuce" he wanted, and finally the set.

ON GRIT ALONE

The fifth set and victory went to the Italian at a long-drawn out 8-6, but tenaciously as the Londoner fought one must concede that the better player won. It was only grit that kept Paish in the game; Cucelli had all the finer arts. But it took him 14 games to win that final set against a player who gave the finest show of "guts" that I have seen since relentless Fred Perry was in his heyday at Wimbledon two decades ago.

So much depended on that final set, for in the next round Luxembourg are sure to be on the losing side, so it virtually meant a passage into the European Final. And Paish fought exactly that way.

As he won Cucelli fell to the ground semi-conscious with physical and mental exhaustion after a two and a half hour's battle, but Paish merely put on his overcoat and said: "I would have liked another set!"

That is the spirit that made Perry all-powerful, and I only hope that a Davis Cup team year can be built round that frame of mind. Dan Maskell told me he thinks Horn will be a champion one day.

World Soccer Cup Draw

Rio de Janeiro, May 22.—The draw for the World Cup matches in Brazil was made here today as follows:

First Pool: Brazil, Yugoslavia, Mexico, Switzerland — matches to be played in Rio.

Second Pool: England, Spain, United States, Chile—matches to be played in Bello Horizonte.

Third Pool: Italy, Sweden, Paraguay, India—matches to be played in Sao Paulo.

Fourth Pool: Uruguay, Eire or Israel, France, Bolivia — matches to be played in Porto Alegro.

The dates of the matches were not decided when the draw was made today in the Library Room of the Foreign Ministry here, but according to the Chairman of the Organising Committee, they will be announced on Wednesday. — Reuter.

RUMANIA BEATS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Bucharest May 22.—Rumania beat Czechoslovakia by two goals to one in a football match in Bratislava, Bucharest Radio announced tonight.

At half-time Rumania led by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

ESSEX v. GLAMORGAN



A. J. Watkins (Glamorgan) almost run out getting a sharp single in the match at Brentwood against Essex.

BRITISH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP:

Bing Crosby Proves A Greater Crooner Than He Is A Golfer

St. Andrews, Scotland, May 22.—Bing Crosby, the world famous crooner and film star, did not prove such a famous golfer today when he was knocked out in the first round of the British Amateur Championship on the Old Course here.

Jimmy Wilson, a local builder and entertainer, beat Crosby by three and two. He also beat the nervous occasion of not only playing against such a personality but with scampering crowds of bobby soxers who were more interested in getting close to their idol than to watch the play.

Rarely have such scenes been witnessed at the headquarters of the game as Crosby and Wilson prepared to start their match. Three thousand fans were prepared to follow and the authorities laid on special plans to stop a stampede.

ROPE BARRIERS

A special force of 150 stewards, including some University tough men, were there to keep control and rope barriers all round the course kept the crowds behind set lines so that they did not encroach on fairways or threaten to charge through bunkers and newer greens as has happened in some Championships of the past.

Bing started with a great run of three, three and four to win the first three holes. Then he began to make slips. Wilson stepped in and squared the match by the ninth and thereafter there was not much doubt about the result.

At the same time Bing played some good golf but not good enough to give him another round on the course during this Championship.

Quite apart from Crosby, the American challenge for the Championship is extremely powerful. No fewer than 34 Americans had entered, including some of their best players, such as Frank Stranahan and Willie Turnesa, winners in 1947 and 1948 respectively.

LUCK OF THE DRAW

The day was not very advanced before the power of this challenge was obvious from the results. True, several of the lesser-knowns from the United States were eliminated and some were beaten by compatriots when the bad luck of the draw paired two together.

But such players as Turnesa, Willie Campbell and Frank Strafaci, who have all been tipped as likely winners, won through before the afternoon was spent, though Campbell was taken to the 19th hole by the dual ex-Scottish Champion, Eddie Hamilton.

Up to this time there were no major shocks to the main British hopes and Sam McCready, the Irish holder, who beat Turnesa in last year's final, played sterling golf while winning his first match.

With such a huge field, however, it will probably not be until Wednesday, when the wheat and chaff will have been separated, that any real idea of the likely outcome can be formulated.

SWEENY BEATEN

R. J. Sweeny, Jr., of the United States, former winner of the Championship, was beaten on the last green by G. W. Mackie, of Gullane.

Of the 24 United States golfers down to play today, eight won, 14 were beaten and two were scratched. Donald Peers of Coombe Hill, the British singing star, followed Bing Crosby out of the Championship. He took C. L. Muir, of Burntisland House, to the 19th before losing, and left the course delighting the crowd with a verse of song.—Reuter.

EDDIE THOMAS WINS AGAIN

Abergavenny, Wales, May 22. —Eddie Thomas, the British Welterweight Champion, tonight beat Emiel Delmine, the Belgian Champion, here in the sixth round of a scheduled 10 rounds contest, the referee stopping the fight because of the Belgian's badly cut eye.—Reuter.

* * *

Carmarthen, Wales, May 22.—Norman Lewis, the Welsh Flyweight Champion, tonight beat Theo Nolten, the Dutch Champion, on points over 10 rounds here.—Reuter.

15 Probables Quoted In Derby Callover

London, May 22.—With only five days to go before the Derby is run, bookmakers at the Victoria Club tonight gave quotations to 15 of the probable 28 runners.

Odds about the favourite, Prince Simon, were extended fractionally to 2 to 1 while the second favourite, the French challenger, L'Amiral, was cut half a point to 13 to 2.

Gordon Richards' mount, Napoleon Bonaparte, drastically cut from 100 to 1 to 20 1 last Friday, went out five points to the twentyfiver.

THE QUOTATIONS

The full quotations were:
2 to 1 Prince Simon.
13 to 2 L'Amiral.
9 to 1 Castle Rock.
100 to 7 Vieux Manoir Galeador and Khorassan.
22 to 1 Telegram.
25 to 1 Napoleon Bonaparte.
50 to 1 Billiter Street, Double Eclipse, Port O'Light, Bright Society and Persia.
66 to 1 Volnay and Rising Flame.
100 to 1 any others.

PROBABLE STARTERS

The latest list of probable runners and jockeys for the Derby show that 28 are likely to face the starter. They are: Bright Society (Ken Gethin), Rising Flame (Edgar Britt), Babus Pet (T. Burns), Prince's Choice (B. Rock), Galeador (Rae Johnstone) Welsh View (E. C. Elliott), Stenigot (Martin Molony), High Bandit (M. Harnett), Telegram (A. Breasley), Peter Fox (H. Signoret), Bilborough (no jockey yet), Tramper (T. Hawcroft), New Pioneer (F. Barlow), Khorassan (Charlie Smirke), Pewter Platter (T. Lowrey), Port O'Light (T. Gosling), Matty Gaimmal (A. Roberts), Napoleon Bonaparte (Gordon Richards), Main Road (Doug Smith), Castle Rock (W. Rickaby), Paradise (T. Weston), Vieux Manoir (J. Laumain), Billiter Street (J. Marshall), Volnay (F. Rochetti), Persia (J. Thompson), L'Amiral (R. Poincelet), Double Eclipse (E. Smith), and Prince Simon (W. H. Carr).

All carry nine stone. At the moment Tramper is a doubtful starter.—Reuter.

PRESS CLUB AGREES

London, May 22.—Mr William Woodward's American - bred colt, Prince Simon, the favourite for the race, was the strongest tip for Saturday's Epsom Derby at the 22nd annual Derby luncheon of the London Press Club today.

The veteran Irish jockey, Michael Beary, said in a message that with good luck Prince Simon would win. Carr, who will ride him, was unable to attend, but sent the following telegram: "Prince Simon is very fit and will be hard to beat."

Lord Derby, after whose family the race is named, said he regretted that he had no horse running, but he thought that no one would begrudge Mr Woodward his success if Prince Simon won.—Reuter.



The Aga Khan's Khorassan, quoted at 100 to 7 in the Derby Callover, winning the Classic Trial Stakes at Kempton Park with Charlie Smirke, its Derby jockey, up.

ON THE RECORD

JAMAICANS FARED POORLY AT CENTRAL AMERICAN GAMES

The Jamaicans, despite such international stars in their team as Herb McKenley, Vincent Rhoden and Lealle Laing, could not win the Central American Games Championship in athletics and finished with 74 points to Puerto Rico's 171 and Cuba's 94.

They did not win the 100 Metres Dash or either of the relays though Herb Mckenley won the 200 and 400 Metres and Vincent Rhoden the 800 Metres. Arthur Wint did not leave England to take part as he had at the last Games in 1946.

Fourteen Central American and Caribbean countries and colonies competed and all scored. The other point scores were:—Mexico 69, Guatemala (the hosts) 60, Panama 55, Colombia 28, Trinidad and El Salvador 9 each, Curacao 7 and Honduras 1.

* * *

Cuba's Rafael Fortun, who had beaten MacDonald Bailey of Trinidad for the title in the last Games, again won the 100 Metres—in 10.3 seconds with a following wind—and was followed home by McKenley, Lloyd LaBeach of Panama, Jesus Farres of Cuba and Leslie Laing of Jamaica in that order.

La Beach, third in both sprints at the last Olympic Games, was third in both at the Central American Games, coming in behind Fortun in the metric furlong.

Laing, who was just about the second fastest sprinter in Europe last season to MacDonald Bailey, finished fourth in the shorter sprint, which gives some indication of how fast they are in the Caribbean area. In the 200 Metres he was fourth in 21.3 seconds.

* * *

McKenley, fourth in the 200 Metres at the London Olympic Games, won the event in 20.9 seconds, or two-tenths of a second faster time than had won Mel Patton the Olympic Championship. LaBeach was timed at 21.2 seconds in third place both at the Olympic Games and at Guatemala City.

Fortun, who split the two, had finished last in the second heat of the semi-finals at London in the 200 Metres and fifth in the second heat of the semi-finals in the shorter sprint. The fastest he had managed at the London Games was 10.6 and 21.9 seconds, though two years earlier he had beaten MacDonald Bailey in 10.3 seconds.

The Caribbean Games produced no other world class sprinters than these, though Felipe Malcon of Panama, fifth in the 200 Metres in 21.6 seconds, managed time that was good enough to qualify for the final in this event in London from either semi-final heat.

* * *

Cuba won the 400 Metres Relay in 41.5 seconds with Jamaica second in 41.6 seconds, times that would have placed third and fourth at London.

The Jamaicans, short of Arthur Wint and Basil McKenzie, finished third to Panama and Cuba in the 1,600 Metres Relay. The presence on the team of McKenley and Rhoden, the two fastest quarter-milers in the world today, did not prevent them from finishing two full seconds behind Panama, anchored by Lloyd LaBeach, winners in 3 minutes 17 seconds, and an inch behind Cuba.

The Jamaicans' general performance suggested that though the West Indian colony has turned out stars like McKenley, Wint, Rhoden, and discus thrower B. L. Prendergast, it lacks all-round strength.

* * *

Only other Jamaicans to score points in the men's events were Lancelot Thompson, fourth in the Pentathlon, Oswald Lyon, second in the High Jump at 6 feet 2½ inches, and C. A. Thamson, fourth in the Long Jump at 22 feet 6½ inches. Neither of the latter two performances would have made the first six at the Empire Games.

Trinidad, the only other British colony competing, took a second in the 1,500 Metres through Kenneth Hyland and a fifth in the 5,000 Metres through Carlton Chambers. Missing were sprinters MacDonald Bailey and George Lewis and their distance star, Manny Ramjohn.

British Guiana, though it has some good sprinters, long jumpers and middle distance runners, did not compete.

* * *

The Puerto Ricans scored heavily in the field events, taking seven first place medals, four second places and five thirds. They also won the 110 Metres High Hurdles through Julio Sabater, who was timed in 14.9 seconds. Jose Vicente Chandler won the Pole Vault at 13 feet 4½ inches, the best performance by a Latin American in this event in the past few years.

The Cubans and Mexicans showed a lot of balance and scored places in nearly every event. The Guatemalans scored heavily in the distance runs. Colombia won the 400 Metres Hurdles through Jaime Aparicio in 54.9 seconds. He has done much better time than that and is the best low hurdler in Latin America today.

The Dutch colony of Curacao took second place in the Shot Put through Eduardo Adriana and Honduras fifth place in the Discus Throw through James Lawe. El Salvador's Victor Castaneda scored through a second place in the Pentathlon and a fifth in the Javelin Throw.

* * *

Standards in the Caribbean Games were not far below those in the South American Games last year and compared very favourably with those of the pre-war Far Eastern Olympics series, being higher in the shorter runs and the throwing events and not far below in the jumps or the middle distance and distance runs.

Seventy-five thousand Guatemalans turned out daily to watch the Games, which also included swimming, football, basketball, fencing, bowling, gymnastics, weight-lifting, wrestling, cycling, volleyball, golf, baseball, lawn tennis and equestrian sports.

The Mexicans finished Games Champions on aggregate points.

—*"RECORDER"*.

RUGBY LEAGUE CUP FINAL;

Third Time Lucky For Warrington

By PETER LOVEGROVE

The primrose and blue colours of the Warrington Rugby League club dominated in the vast 95,000 crowd that thronged Wembley Stadium on May 6 for the final of the Rugby League Challenge Cup, and the Wirepullers did not disappoint their strong contingent of supporters.

The stronger, faster, cleverer side from every point of view from the very first minute, Warrington outplayed their near-neighbours in West Lancashire, Widnes, to win by five goals and three tries (19 points) to nil—the biggest margin yet recorded at Wembley. It was their third appearance in London but the first time they had won the trophy since the show game went south in 1929. Their last success, in fact, dated from 1907.

Heavy rain which fell continuously for some six hours before the match, had made the almost immaculate pitch slightly slippery, but this did not prevent the Wirepullers from giving an exhibition worthy of the occasion with free passing, faultless touch - finding and superb wing threequarter play from Albert Johnson and Brian Bevan.

The latter, a 25-year-old Australian, who played trials with Warrington while serving in Britain with the Royal Australian Navy, and returned after demobilisation to become one of the most colourful players the game has known, was in his most baffling form and his high-stepping, quick - accelerating, broken-field inward running could never be subdued.

TRIUMPH FOR SKIPPER

The match was also a triumph for six-foot fellow-Australian, Harry Bath, one of the finest second-row forwards in the world, who skippered the Cup winners and battered his way through for the opening try, and loose forward Harold Palin, who kicked five goals with consummate ease. Three came from acute angles near the half-way line.

Widnes, the first side to make four appearances at Wembley, only just managed to keep their opponents out for 10 desperate minutes through deadly marking and stalwart tackling, and then succumbed to speed, superior combination and kicking.

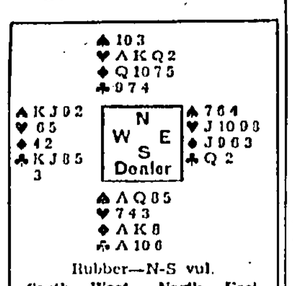
Though F. Leigh (second row) and C. Reynolds (loose forward) made gallant attempts, they rarely managed to shake themselves free, and on the few occasions when they did succeed, lightning counter-attacks quickly brought play back to their own 25.

Widnes, incidentally, have always relied on local talent for their playing strength. Ten of their Cup final side graduated from Widnes junior talent, the other three being born not more than 10 miles away.

• FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS •

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Entry And Exit Cards Valuable



Rubber—N-S vul.

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♥	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass

Opening—♣ 5 11

By WILLIAM E. McKENNEY

EVERY bridge player appreciates the value of entry cards which will take tricks and permit him to enter his own hand or the dummy. Good players also know the value of an exit card, or a losing card in a suit controlled by an opponent. By carefully timing the play of an exit card, you can throw a chosen player in the lead and force him to play to you.

When South saw the dummy after the opening club lead, he did not feel any particular concern. He could count eight sure tricks, without a finesse, and the ninth would be his if either the hearts or diamonds were divided 3-3 in the opponents' hands.

He allowed East to win the first trick with the queen of clubs. When a club was returned, South won with the ace, having planned the use of the third club as an exit card if the red suits failed to break. Now he took three rounds of hearts, only to find that East had a stopper. He then ran off three rounds of diamonds, ending up in dummy—and again West failed to follow on the third round.

Now South did not make the mistake of trying the spade finesse for his ninth trick. He knew that West still held three clubs, and might hold the spade king, so he led the nine of clubs from dummy. West won and cashed two more club tricks, South discarding his two small spades. Forced to lead a spade, West gave South a ninth trick.

INTELLIGENCE TEST

Weasel was disappointed

By T. O. HARE

"MY three girls," said Weasel, "have all been awarded bursaries."

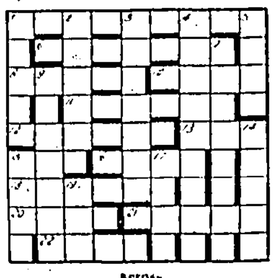
"Good for you."

"Good for me, yes," said Weasel. "But the basis of award is disappointing. The authorities instructed our local committee to award bursaries to the value of £1000 in all. There were to be 50 bursaries—some for boys, some for girls—and each boy was to get £10 more than each girl. (I don't know why, but that's the way things are.) Two schemes were drawn up which conformed to these instructions. Under Scheme A the number of girls receiving bursaries was twice the number receiving them under Scheme B, moreover, under Scheme A each girl received £5 more. But Scheme B—favouring the boys—has been adopted. Rather annoying, isn't it?"

How much does each of Weasel's girls receive?

(Solution on Page 8)

CROSSWORD



Across

1. There are always two sides to this. (9)
8. Put in a broken reed to be famous. (7)
9. Lazy in the afternoon. (8)
10. Redact. (4)
11. If yours is good you're grand company. (6)
12. You car looks like a pencil. (6)
13. Refuses to write when dry. (3)
15. A low sort of bird. (3)
16. 15 is this. (4)
18. Completely royalty. (6)
20. Leaves the straight and narrow? (4)
21. Often offered for ideas. (5)
22. He changes colour (4)

Down

1. No dog gets this mange if he's well looked after. (5)
2. All the lot together is deadly. (6)
3. Indication of great agitation. (7)
4. A clue for this would be superfluous (9) 5 Past time (4)
7. Nullifying (8)
9. As a football player he is undoubtedly first line. (7)
14. Floats (5)
15. An honour to begin to carry out an order (4)
17. Heartless 6. (4)
19. You may this this man (3)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle. Across: 9. Sleuths; 9. Owlish; 10. Cave; 11. Inch; 12. Area; 13. Opera; 14. Dewy; 16. Aloud; 19. Able; 20. Hey; 21. Roll; 22. Annul; 24. Bargain; 25 Molest; 26 Gas. Down: 1. Nosed; 2. Swim; 3. Unwell; 4. Energy; 5. Play; 6. Harrow; 7. Team; 8. Verse; 15. Oboe; 16. Aperp; 17. Lung; 18. Dyner; 19 Arum; 23. Nun.



SCIENCE AT WORK

Electronic eye helps the chemists

By PAUL F. ELLIS

A NEW "electronic eye" is now being used to inspect medicine and keep out foreign substances that may injure health.

The "eye" has proven far more effective than the human eye which can and does make mistakes, sometimes as a result of strain or fatigue. Delegates attending the annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers Association at Boca Raton, Fla., recently saw the new "eye" in action for the first time.

The device, developed by scientists of Radio Corporation of America in co-operation with 16 member firms of the A.D.M.A. is being used primarily to determine foreign substances in tiny glass vials known as ampoules which contain insulin, morphine and other drugs.

The Federal Food and Drug Administration has strict regulations that the vials be free of particles, and up to now the drug manufacturers had to depend on human inspection.

The new device used a beam of light coming from a projection bulb. The ampoules are fed into the machine and as they are exposed to the beam the vials are whirled. If there are no particles in the vial then the beam of light goes straight with no deflection. Such a straight beam of light operates a photo-electric tube which in turn operates a mechanism that passes along the vial as "accepted."

CAN RECHECK

However, if there is a particle—no matter how tiny—the light beam is deflected. It strikes another photo-electric tube and that tube sets off the mechanism that kicks out the vial as rejected. In a third process, the "eye" can call for recheck. The vial is held in place until a second, and sometimes a third inspection, has been made.

One device can test about 3,000 ampoules per hour. The machine — unlike a human inspector—never tires. It is as efficient early in the morning and late in the afternoon as it is in the middle of the day.

Eventually, the new "electronic eye" is expected to be standard equipment in all drug manufacturing laboratories. There are still some faults in the machine, but they are being ironed out.

YOUR BIRTHDAY.... By STELLA

TUESDAY, MAY 23

IF you are born today, you have a tremendous store of energy. Your enthusiasms are high and you are always ready to endorse something new and interesting. However, you must guard against wasting this nervous energy. There are times when a "go slow" sign would be the best advice for you.

Don't be impatient if others are not as fast to pick up an idea and develop it as you wish. You are often a little ahead of your times and it takes awhile for the world in general to catch up with you.

You have a vivacious and pleasing personality which attracts people to you. You are a good conversationalist and if you develop it, you would have literary ability as well. It is even possible that a stage career might beckon. This is especially true of you members of the fair sex.

While everything looks bright and gay for you, your life actually appears to run in cycles of alternating good and ill fortune. Learn to take advantage of the good periods so that you can store up gains for the leaner years! In that way, you can have material comfort, at least, all the time.

You have tremendous self-confidence and self-reliance and never depend upon others for something you could possibly get yourself. And you are the type who always "lands on your feet." No matter how much trouble you get into, you know how to get out. Attractive to the opposite sex, your marriage can be a happy one if you do your share in trying to make it work out.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24

GEMINI (May 22-June 22)—Crosscurrents may react against your best interests unless you are diplomatic and co-operative.

CANCER (June 23-July 23)—Don't overreach yourself today. Test all new plans for the practical aspects before committing yourself.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—It is doubtful if it is wise to combine social activities with business today. Keep each separate.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 22)—Avoid careless actions and test all new ideas for practicability before acting upon them.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)—Calmness and tact will pay dividends in solving your problems. Guard your health.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Keep on your toes to gain the proper advantage now. Don't let yourself be upset by trifles.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—A day of uncertainties; so be on your guard against accidents. Stick closely to business.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Be confident of your ability to overcome obstacles and you can achieve what you desire.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Established contacts and familiar routine is the best for now. Stick to facts.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 21)—Be cautious when it comes to partnership plans, either domestic or business.

ARIES (Mar. 22-Apr. 20)—Guard against any health upset. Conserve your energies now for the most important things.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Calmness in the face of minor upsets can solve problems effectively and bring success.

Check Your Knowledge

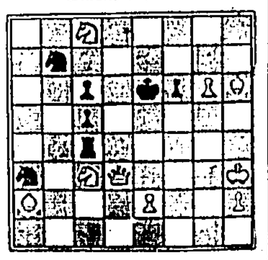
1. After what is Cape Horn named?
2. The lemon is native to what country?
3. What was the estimated population of continental United States, including armed forces overseas, as of January 1, 1945?
4. Raisins are produced from what fruit?
5. Who won the Nobel Peace Award for 1946?

(Answers on Page 8)

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. SCHILLER

Black, 7 pieces.



White, 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in three.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1, P—K4, any; 2, Q, R, B, or P mates.

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

Mimsie Slopcorner

WHETHER Mimsie Slopcorner is to pose as Boadicea on the top of the great aluminium dome in the 1951 rollymolly depends, says an official spokesman, on undisclosed factors. Meanwhile rumour is coupling her name with that of a young haulage clerk named Vincent Bapchurch. They have been seen together in milk-bars. Mimsie, who is at present touring the Midlands as Miss Municipal Dump, when questioned, got as red as a radish, but refused to say anything.

Animals first

THEY wanted a little bamboo house for Mme Butterfly at Covent Garden. But, apart from a world shortage of bamboo, owing to the building up of stockpiles reserved for sick pandas, the difficulty was transport. Apparently the stuff was ordered for "Mme. Butterfly," and, thinking that this was obviously a mere human being, and that there was no hurry, the suppliers put it on a ship. Had the "Mme." been omitted from the order, the bamboo would, of course, have been flown by special plane.

Without comment

Mr George Bernard Shaw would say nothing at his home last night about the offer from a small German town to name him Honorary Till Eulenspiegel.
—*Daily Paper.*

In passing

A CLERGYMAN thinks that "more people would read the Bible if it had a more attractive lay-out." Also, if it were given a more up-to-date title, I suppose.

Marginal note

THE suggestion that Romano's should be reopened at the same time as the Gaiety Theatre is all very fine, but you might as well try to put back the row of hansoms in the Aldwych. All that fun is dead and gone. The most to be hoped for is that nobody will try to revive one of the old musical comedies by bringing it up to date. Either let them alone, or play them as they were played before. You will not improve on Teddy Payne by substituting wisecracks for jokes, or on Gertie Millar by giving the leading part to a shrill wildcat.

—(London Express Service)

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

"Buy Pakistan" Ali Khan pleads to U.S. merchants

Houston, May 22. — Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan tonight invited Americans to buy more of his country's products and invest capital and technical skill in Pakistan in order to hasten its economical development.

He particularly urged larger United States purchases of Pakistan's short staple cotton, pointing out that his country recently reduced the export duty on this commodity.

Ali Khan's address was delivered at the Chamber of Commerce banquet at Rice Hotel to mark the opening of Houston's "World Trade Week" during which it intensified its efforts to stimulate trade with all parts of the world.

The Pakistan Premier said: "Pakistan's ability to purchase more United States goods depends naturally upon the United States purchasing more of Pakistan's products."

"Ever since I have come to America I have met many people who believe that to enable the world to continue to buy American goods it is essential that the resources of the world must be more broadly distributed.

This should not be done by exploitation but by stimulating the entire economics of underdeveloped countries by enabling them to develop their natural resources and by sharing with them past experience and technical knowledge which has made your country so strong."

APT SLOGAN

Ali Khan said that the United States should adopt this approach of "practical internationalism" as the "surest way to build up lasting peace."

Mr Khan's speech was the final event of his whirlwind one-day visit to this major industrial centre of the south whose economy is based upon a combination of agriculture, petroleum and shipping.

He noted that the slogan for Houston's "World Trade Week" is world peace through world trade—dollars spent abroad always come home" and said he was gratified" to find you proclaiming the very thoughts that are present in my mind."

"If I were so bold and presumptuous as to try and give you a message from the underdeveloped countries of the world, I would not word it more aptly than you have done yourself."—United Press.

Britain not committed by Tin Group

London, May 22.—Britain's Supply Minister, Mr George Strauss, said today that the British Government was not committed to the draft agreement recently drawn up at Paris by the Tin Study Group.

The Study Group proposed a scheme for the control of tin exports and for a buffer stock. It would be administered by an International Tin Council on which producers and consumers would have equal votes.

Asked for the Government's attitude to these proposals Mr. Strauss replied, "The draft agreement drawn up by the Tin Study Group does not profess to be more than a working paper to serve as a basis for discussion at an international commodity conference.

The British Government is not committed to the text of such a draft, but is prepared to take part in a conference in the hope that it may be possible to agree upon a text which would be acceptable.

"The United Kingdom as a consumer and the Colonial territories as producers will be separately represented."—Reuter.

PEKING RADIO:

Reds find grain and gold . . .

San Francisco, May 22.—Grain, cloth, cotton and other goods worth more than six billion Communist dollars were found in former Kuomintang warehouses in Honan Province in the course of a stocktaking carried out by the authorities there, Peking Radio reported tonight.

It added that over 4,000 taels of gold and silver were also found during the stocktaking which followed a recent Government directive.

. . . and cloth for the peasants

The radio also quoted a message from Sian saying that over 500 tons of cotton had been purchased within 10 days from the peasants of five county seats by the Northwest branch of the China Textile and Yarn Company.

This was the result of the stability of prices and confidence in the Communist dollar, the radio claimed.

It added that in order to further the flow of goods between towns and countryside, the company had sent some 50,000 bolts of cloth and other goods for sale to peasants.—Reuter.

NY Foreign Exchange

Closing rates at the New York Foreign Exchange yesterday were:

Canada (dollar)	US$0.90-¼
England—official	2.80-3/16
" unofficial	2.54 bid/-2.57 asked
" 30-day futures	2.79-⅞
" 90-day futures	2.80
Australia (pound)	2.24-½
New Zealand (pound)	2.79-½
South Africa (pound)	2.80-½
Belgium (franc)	.0199-½
Denmark (krone)	.1455
France (franc)	.0036-11/16
West German Deutschmark	4.20
Holland (guilder)	.2720
Italy—official	.1106-¾
Norway (krone)	.1405
Portugal (escudo)	.0340-¾
Spain (peseta)	.0910
Sweden (krona)	.0937
Switzerland—free	.2330
MIDDLE EAST	
Egypt (pound)	2.69-½
Iran (rial)	.03120
Iraq (dinar)	2.80-½
Turkey (lira)	.3575
LATIN AMERICA	
Argentine—official	.1120
Brazil (cruzeiro)	.0550
Bolivia (boliviano)	——
Chile—free	.1170
Columbia (peso)	.51-½
Cuba (peso)	1.00
Mexico (peso)	.1130
Peru—free	.0540
Uruguay (peso)	.3000
Venezuela (bolivar)	.2010
FAR EAST	
India (rupee)	.2100
Pakistan (rupee)	.2030
Hongkong	.1795
Netherlands East Indies	.3040
Singapore	.3395
Japan	360 yen to US$1.

—United Press.

JAP STEEL UP BY 600 PERCENT

Tokyo, May 22.—General MacArthur's Headquarters reported today that Japan's iron and steel industry shattered postwar production records last month and the nation's steel sheet output now is the highest in history.

Mr Maurice Class, chief of the Occupation's industry division, said Japanese pig iron steel ingot and rolled steel production during 1949 was at least six times the 1946 levels and output continued to expand this year.

GOOD CUSTOMERS

The Japanese government meanwhile reported that during April Communist China became Japan's best customer for steel exports despite obstacles to trade with the Communists.

Otherwise, Japan's steel exports have hit a low ebb this spring, the government said, and domestic demand is slack. —United Press.

HONGKONG SHARES

Transactions at the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning were worth $81,345.

Noon quotations were:

	SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
BANKS				
HK Bank	1230			20 @ 1230
East Asia	101			
INSURANCES				
Union	550			25 @ 540
DOCKS, ETC.				
S'hai Dock	2	2.40		
Wheelock	21			
LAND, ETC.				
HK Hotel		6½		
HK Land		30		
S'hai Land	1			
UTILITIES				
Tram	10½			500 @ 10½
C. Light (O)				100 @ 9¾
				600 @ 9.70
				400 @ 9.60
Electric				312 @ 21½
Telephone		13		
STORES, ETC.				
Dairy				
X.D. C. Call				340 @ 31¾
Watson	21½			
				300 @ 2.80
Sincerre				
MISCELLANEOUS				
Asia Nav	65c.	70c.		500 @ 65c.

OUTWARD MAILS

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TUESDAY, MAY 23
Closing Times By Air

Manila, Honolulu and USA, (letters, second class mail and parcels), Guam (letters and second class mail), Canada (letters only), 5 p.m.
Haiphong and Saigon, 5 p.m.
Bangkok, 5 p.m.
Taipeh, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24
Closing Times By Air

Manila, 11 a.m.
Taipeh, 5 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea
Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta, 3 p.m.
Formosa via Keelung, 3 p.m.
Haiphong, 3 p.m.
Ceylon, Madagascar, Aden, Egypt and Marseilles, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 25
Closing Times By Air

Canada and USA, 10 a.m.
Okinawa, 2 p.m.
Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bizra, Cairo (Nairobi, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Mauritius and Johannesburg via Cairo), Rome and London, 5 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Djakarta and Colombo, 5 p.m.
Labuan, Sydney and Auckland, 5 p.m.
Taipeh, 5 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea
Japan, 2 p.m.
Formosa via Keelung, 2 p.m.
Bangkok, 3 p.m.
Manila, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 26
Closing Times By Air

USA and Canada, 1 p.m.
Japan, 3 p.m.
Manila, Honolulu and USA, (letters, second class mail and parcels), Guam (letters and second class mail), Canada (letters only), 5 p.m.
Singapore, Djakarta, Sydney and Auckland, 5 p.m.
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon & Paris, 5 p.m.
Taipeh, 5 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea
Manila, 10 a.m.
Sandakan, 10 a.m.
Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta, 10 a.m.
Saigon, 3 p.m.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Christopher Couldn't Sleep

—The Tools in the Shed Were Fighting—

By MAX TRELL

"LAST night," Christopher Cricket was saying to Knarf and Hanid, the shadow-children with the turned-about names, "it was quite cold outside. I couldn't get inside the house because all the doors were locked. So I finally crept through a crack into a little shed behind the garage."

"That must have been Father's tool shed," Hanid said.

"That's what it was," said Christopher Cricket. "It was filled with hammers and axes and chisels and files and jars full of nails and screws and tacks. And there were all sorts of wires and bars and hinges hanging from hooks on the wall. There was a long wooden work table, and shelves full of cans of paint and brushes of all shapes and sizes."

"Did you stay there all night?" Knarf asked.

"Yes," said Christopher, "but I didn't get a wink of sleep."

"My goodness!" Hanid exclaimed. "The tool shed couldn't have been noisy. Father wasn't working there all last night, was he?"

Having A Quarrel

"Father wasn't there at all," said Christopher. "The noise came from the tools themselves. They were having a great quarrel."

Knarf and Hanid promptly asked what the quarrel among the tools was about.

"Well," said Christopher, "it took me a little while to find that out myself. It seems that Father had just finished building a little house for the dog, and all the tools were quarrelling as to which one of them had done the most to build it.

"The Nails said they did because they kept the pieces of wood together. Then the Hammer said the Nails wouldn't have done any good, if he hadn't driven each one of them in. Then the Saw spoke up and said sharply that if he hadn't cut each piece of wood to just the right size, the little house wouldn't have looked like anything at all, and not even the dog would have cared to live in it.

Full Of Splinters

"Then the Plane said if she hadn't been careful enough to go over each piece of wood and smooth it down, the floor would have been full of splinters. Then the Screws said that they held the pieces of wood together even better than the Nails and the Screwdriver reminded everybody that the Screws wouldn't have got into the wood, if he hadn't been strong enough to turn them.

"And finally the Can of White Paint shouted that she had come last of all and covered up all the cuts and scratches and knots in the wood, and made everything look spic and span. But the Brush said that the Paint could never have got on the wood if he hadn't dipped it into the can and then brushed Paint over the wood.

"Of course," Christopher Cricket went on, "it was pretty hard for any of them to decide which one of them had done the most in building that dog house. I was glad they hadn't noticed me because if they had asked me to decide, I shouldn't have known how."

"And how was the argument settled?" Hanid wanted to know.

Hoarse From Shouting

Christopher Cricket chuckled. "Along toward morning, when all the others were hoarse from shouting, someone else in the tool shed, who hadn't said a word up till then, suddenly said in a very quiet voice: 'Maybe I did most about putting the dog house together. I didn't do any work, though. But I was the one that took the Nails when they were hammered, and left the Screws in when the Screwdriver turned them. I was the one who let the Saw cut, and the Plane smooth, and the Paint go on when the Brush moved, up and down'."

"Who was it?" Knarf and Hanid both cried.

"The voice came from the corner of the shed," said Christopher. "Everyone looked in that direction and so did I. It was the Wood."



Christopher crept into the shed through a hole in the wall.

Rupert and the Dragon Pills—36



In great excitement Rupert watches the preparations. A Chinaman brings in a great sheet and starts spreading it out. He measures several distances with a pair of compasses while two other men turn wheels and make the great rocket point just in the direction he tells them. "Now get your pet dragon," says the Mandarin. "You'd better give him that last dragon pill, and here's a different one for him to swallow afterwards. It'll put him to sleep so that he'll be no trouble to you." And they go and collect the little creature.

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BRONCHO BILL

The Undertaker's Friend

By Harry F. O'Neill



UNESCO MEETING:

EXPULSION OF NATIONALISTS DEMANDED

Florence, May 22. — Czechoslovakia today demanded the expulsion of Nationalist China from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, at the annual meeting which opened here. "The presence of a Kuomintang delegation at this conference is illegal," the Czech delegate, Dr Adolf Hoffmeister, Minister in Paris, declared.

"In the name of my Government I demand the expulsion of this group," he said.

The President of the conference, Dr E. Ronald Walker (Australia), declared the meeting incompetent to deal with the question until the credentials of all the countries had been examined by a nine-nation Credentials Committee, which is due to report later today.

Dr Hoffmeister's demand was supported by the Hungarian delegate, Mr Gabor Tolnai, Minister in Rome.

"My delegation feels that it cannot remain unless the true Government of China is represented," he said.

WALK-OUT

Czechoslovakia and Hungary later walked out of the meeting.

They said that they could not sit at the same conference with delegates from Nationalist China who "represent nothing and nobody."

The delegations walked out after 32 of the 59 nations attending the conference voted to accept Nationalist China into "provisional membership."

The Credentials Committee of the conference, which opened today, will report tomorrow on whether to grant full recognition to the Nationalist Chinese delegation.

The Eastern European are expected ti await the conference's vote on this report before deciding whether to make their walk-out permanent or temporary.

POLAND ABSENT

Poland, the third Eastern European State in UNESCO, was not represented at the opening session.

Czechoslovakia made her demand at the opening ceremony in Florence's Palazzo Vecchio.

In the hall of the Palace, surrounded by statues of the labours of Hercules, Dr Walker, as President of the last conference, opened the session in the presence of the Italian President, Mr Luigi Einaudi.

The new President, expected to be the Italian Education Minister, Mr Guido Gonella, is to be elected later today. Nine Vice-Presidents will also be elected.—Reuter.

Equality In Armed Services

Washington, May 22.—A Presidential Committee reported today that there would be equality of treatment and opportunity for all in the United States Armed Forces "within the reasonably near future," with a gain in military efficiency as a result.

The task of the Committee—created by the President on July 26, 1948—was to investigate rules and practices of the Armed Services and recommend steps to carry out an order in which Mr Truman said:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the Armed Services without regard to race, colour, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale."

In its report to the President today, the Committee said that all of its recommendations had already been approved and accepted by him, by the Defence Secretary, Mr Louis Johnson, and by the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

"They are now in effect," the report added.

WASTE OF SKILL

"It is the Committee's conviction that the present programmes of the three Services are designed to accomplish the objectives of the President.

"As the programmes are carried out, there will be within the reasonably near future, equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the Armed Forces, with a consequent improvement in military efficiency."

The investigators said they found that inequality had contributed to inefficiency. They gave two reasons:

1. Insofar as a Service refused a single negro the technical training and job for which he was qualified, by just so much did the Service waste potential skill.

2. Segregated negro units could not be created which would perform the complete range of functions of white units, and make full use of the skill of highly qualified negroes, "because the majority of negroes in the Services did not have as high a level of skill and education as the majority of whites."—Reuter.

Johnson, Bradley Plan Tour

New York, May 22.—The Defence Secretary, Mr Louis Johnson, and General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, plan to visit all of America's North Atlantic allies in Europe during August or September this year. Mr Johnson disclosed this in a radio interview. It will be their second visit this year.—Reuter.

Concerto For Strings



Jascha Heifetz, who made an international reputation by playing chords on the violin, relaxes to the music of the strings of his tennis racket while vacationing in Hollywood, California. (Acme).

SOUTH AFRICAN RACIAL AREAS

Cape Town, May 22.—The South African Government today told the Union Parliament here that its proposed "Group Areas Bill" will still allow a white man to conduct certain kinds of business in a "native area," and a native or a coloured worker will still be able to live in the house of his employer, even if it is in a "white area."

The Minister of the Interior, Dr T. E. Donges, said in a memorandum tabled in Parliament that it would obviously be very difficult, if not impossible, for one racial group to be entirely self-supporting and self-sufficient.

Different groups depended to a greater or lesser extent on help they could and frequently had to obtain from another racial group.

A white person would be allowed to run a chemist shop, a bank or a building society in a native or coloured group area, the memorandum said. Permits for such exceptions would be issued by the Minister of Native Affairs in a native group and by the Minister of the Interior in other group areas.

A month ago, Dr Donges gave notice of the "Group Areas Bill" in the Union Parliament, saying it will aim at dividing South Africa into clearly defined racial areas.

It would empower the Government to declare that any one area of the Union should be set aside for residence and land ownership of one racial group.

The Bill would provide for three racial groups—"white," "native," and "coloured." But the native and coloured groups may be sub-divided further, making it possible, for instance, to segregate Cape Malays and Cape "coloureds," or to allocate a special area to a native tribe like the Zulus.—Reuter.

ANTI-RED BILL

Cape Town, May 22.—South Africa's House of Assembly today approved last Friday's proposal to refer its anti-Communist Bill to a Select Committee, "in the hope that consultation with the Opposition might produce a united front against Communism."

The Assembly's only Communist member, the natives' representative, Mr S. Kahn (Cape Western), who lodged the sole objection to the motion when it was made by the Minister of Justice, Mr C. R. Swart, today said that since the Communist part was "a particular consideration" of the Unlawful Organisations' Bill, he thought he should be appointed as a member of the Select Committee.

Opposition members cheered loudly on Friday when the Select Committee proposal was made.

UNUSUAL STEP

A few weeks earlier, General Smuts' United Party had taken the unusual step of publishing an amendment to the Bill in advance of debate, asking the Government to set up a Select Committee "charged with the urgent task of drafting special legislation modelled on Australia's anti-Communist bill."

In this amendment the United Party said: "We think that the anti-Communist measure in its present form gives the Government tyrannous control over political activity."

In making the proposal, Mr Swart assured the Assembly that the Bill had only one object—to combat Communism, and the move would offer the opportunity for the necessary consultation "to get a satisfactory and effective measure on the statute book during this session."

The Select Committee will report to Parliament not later than May 31.—Reuter.

Progress In Greece, Turkey

Washington, May 22.—The U.S. State Department said today that Greece has "turned the corner to re habilitation and recovery." It added that Turkey's confidence in its ability to defend its independence had been buttressed by American assistance.

These statements were made today on the third anniversary of the Greek and Turkish aid programme.

The State Department reported that the United States had spent more than $1,400,000,000 on economic and military assistance to Greece and Turkey since 1947.

The State Department announcement said that the recent free elections demonstrated the internal stability of both countries and "testified that they remain strong outposts of democracy on the border of the totalitarian Communist world."

MUCH REMAINS

Reviewing progress in Greece where, the statement said, the railway network was completely restored and agricultural production was now better than prewar, the State Department added: "Much remains to be accomplished in Greece in the way of economic development, and the shadow of Communism still hangs over the country. Nevertheless, the fact remains that Greece, which was facing imminent disaster in 1947, has turned the corner to rehabilitation and recovery."

The State Department said that by its investment the United States had "manifested its solidarity with two valiant peoples who are striving to maintain their free way of life against the threat of Communism and had preserved and strengthened an important bulwark of security in an area of critical strategic significance."

The State Department's announcement continued: "Progress in Turkey has been equally steady though less visible, since it escaped the ravages of war and occupation and, though subject to strong diplomatic and other pressures from the Soviet Union, has not been the victim of armed attack."—Reuter.

Thakin Nu At The Hague

The Hague, May 22.—Thakin Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, visited the Dutch Prime Minister, Dr Willem Drees, this morning.

He afterwards saw Dr Dirk Stikker, Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs.

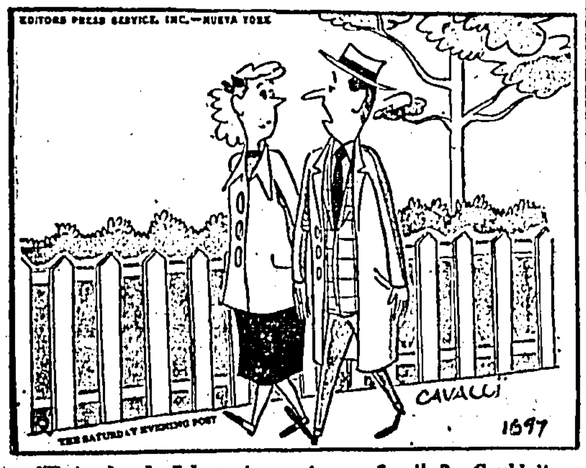
Thakin Nu was accompanied by high Burmese officials, including the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Burma Airways.

The party, which arrived in Holland from London yesterday on a four-day visit at the invitation of the Dutch Government, will visit co-operative factories, the Philips electrical works at Eindhoven and the KLM Royal Dutch Airlines' installations at Schiphol before flying on to Rome next Wednesday.

The Dutch Premier is giving a dinner for the Burmese guests tomorrow evening.—Reuter.

Pakistanis Leave Sydney

Sydney, May 22.—The Pakistan delegation to the Commonwealth conference, headed by Chaudhry Nazir Ahmed Khan, left by air for Pakistan today.—Reuter.



"But why do I have to meet your family? Couldn't you just describe them?

NO AGGRESSIVE INTENTIONS, MAO TELLS PANIKKAR

New Delhi, May 22.—The Chinese leader, Mao Tse-tung, told India's Ambassador to Peking, Sardar K. M. Panikkar, that China had no aggressive intentions against anybody, least of all against India, according to authoritative reports reaching here.

Chairman Mao was reported to have made this statement in a half-hour meeting with Dr Panikkar when the Indian Ambassador presented his credentials on Saturday.

The Chinese leader, according to these reports, talked of the problem which India and China inherited "as a result of imperialist domination for centuries" and spoke with warmth of the necessity for peace for the new countries of Asia.

The problems which India and China faced were the same—namely, political independence, economic freedom and democracy, he said.

He emphasised the age-long friendship between India and China, and said: "The people of China have always thought of India as a country to which good Chinese go when they die. Even today that is the feeling of the common people of China."

PERSONAL GREETINGS

Chairman Mao asked Dr Panikkar to convey his personal greetings to President Rajendra Prasad and the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru.

Earlier, presenting his credentials, Dr Panikkar said; "The two sister Republics of Asia (China and India), which between them contain over a third of the world's population, can through their co-operation become a great and invincible force for peace."

Replying, Mr Mao said: "The formal establishment of diplomatic relations between China and India will not only further develop and consolidate the friendship which already exists between the peoples of our two countries, but as a result of the sincere co-operation of the peoples of these two great countries of Asia will prove to be a great contribution to the lasting peace of Asia and the world."

SAME PROBLEMS

China's Prime Minister, Mr Chou En-lai, who was present at the ceremony and the subsequent meeting between Mr Mao and Dr Panikkar, had received Dr Panikkar two days earlier, when re was reported to have said that the basic problems of India and China were similar, and declared that unless the two countries went ahead with industrialisation they would not be "truly independent."

In his 90-minute talk with Dr Panikkar, mainly related to agricultural and industrial matters, Mr Chou showed interest in the systems of tenure and holdings in different parts of India, the settlement of refugees, irrigation schemes, and especially in India's multi-purpose river valley projects.—Reuter.

RED RIVER TOWN OCCUPIED

Saigon, May 22.—French and Vietnam troops have occupied Phuly, the last important town on the rich Red River delta in northern Vietnam in rebel hands, a French Army communique announced on Monday.

Phuly, about 40 miles south of Hanoi, was occupied on Sunday. The French hold most of the towns in the Indo-Chinese state, but the Communist-led Vietminh nationalists dominate the greater part of the land area and carry on terrorist activities almost everywhere.

Meanwhile, Saigon underwent its usual nightly terrorist attacks. A Vietnamese agent of the Federal Surete forces was shot to death in his home, and one French and one Vietnamese policeman injured in a Vietminh grenade attack against a police outpost in the outskirts.

A French businessman was slightly wounded on Monday morning driving from the city to the port area, when two home-made grenades were thrown at his car.—United Press.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION :

Let there be m girls who get bursaries under Scheme B, and let each girl receive £ n

Then m n + (30 − m) (n + 10) = 1100, i.e., 5n − m = 50

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i.e., 5n − 3m = 85.

So −m = 15, and it follows that n = 13

Each girl receives £13.

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CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE Answers

1. It was named for Hoorn, a town in the Netherlands. 2. India. 3. 139,621,431. 4. Grapes. 5. Emily Greene Balch and Doctor John R. Mott.

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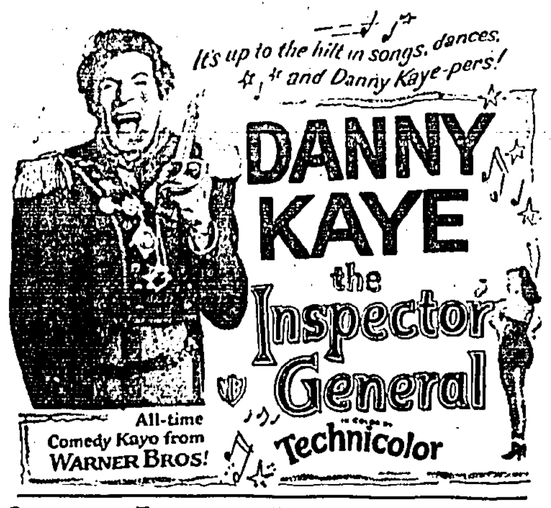
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